

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Chronological Investigations.

62.09

1901

LIBRARY
RECEIVED

U. S. Department of Agriculture

KIOTO PINK

Berger

PARADISE BEAUTY

GREEN EMERALD

NIKKO YELLOW

Retail Price-List of

JAPAN, AUSTRALIAN
AND CALIFORNIA . . .



Bulbs, Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, Trees

H. H. BERGER & CO.

Established 1878 REMOVED TO 47 BARCLAY ST. San Francisco, California

New York,

TO OUR FRIENDS, EAST, SOUTH, NORTH AND WEST.

Read with Care.



ORTICULTURE has advanced with giant strides in the United States, and it would be difficult to find any householder, from the millionaire, cultivating his extensive parks, to the cottager in his small home, who owns a piece of ground or rents it, who does not make some effort to beautify his domain, be it large or small. Those not so fortunate turn to window gardening, or even house-plant culture, and find as much pleasure in their few blossoms as does the owner of extensive grounds. To comprise a wide range, all the corners of the earth are being yearly ransacked for horticultural novelties; new plants and new bulbs are being constantly introduced to make your choice a most comprehensive and satisfactory one.

Our firm, now established many years, was the first to introduce into the United States the floral beauties of the Orient. We have labored faithfully to show and develop for our friends the gorgeous tints that lie within the bulbs brought from the Land of the Sun. The lovely virginal tints of the spring-flowering Magnolias are surely known to all of you; the queenly beauty of the stately Tree Pæonia, and its not less worthy sister, the Herbaceous Pæonia. Who of you, my friends, has not admired the tints, rivaling in beauty the Orchids, of the *Iris Kämpferi*? Have you never seen a group of freshly leaved-out Japan Maples? The coloring of them would seem a fairy tale were it not demonstrated to you by actual sight. Imagine "LEAVES," not "blossoms," in all the colors of softest rose to deepest maroon, bright golden yellow, and variegations reminding you of the rainbow. See our plate, which is a TRUE and faithful representation of these unrivaled tints. Later in the fall of the year the various Camellias open their waxy chalices, and no flower except an Orchid keeps its pristine beauty for so long a time as does the Camellia.

We have at last succeeded in laying before our friends a carefully compiled list of floral attractions, with prices set within the reach of all. Come one, come all, and give the Orient a trial! We have made precise notes which of the plants will be hardy in the eastern states, giving general directions as to planting, etc. We daily receive testimonials from friends all over the United States and Europe, who have bought from us some bulb or plant, reporting their success, and consequent pleasure. Do not be afraid to write to us about anything you wish to know. It is NO TROUBLE to give you information or directions. We have set all prices "including delivery," to do away with the objections of many flower-lovers to "high express rates." We deliver you anything within our Catalogue "FREE" on receipt of the respective price named.

We send you hearty greeting, and hope to hear from you all!

Business Directions.

Always order **EARLY**, and remember that we are **IMPORTERS**, not **GROWERS**. Always use the Order Sheet accompanying each Catalogue. Should you require another Order Sheet, write to us; we will send you more. Send cash with your order; **NEVER**, however, in a simple letter, but always registered; or, what is better, send Money or Express Order, or Bank Drafts, but no personal checks.

Give **FULL** and concise directions by what route you wish the goods shipped—whether by mail, express or freight. If you wish to leave the shipping to us, we will in every instance do that which is most to your advantage.

DO NOT BE AFRAID because California is a few days distant from your home. We **GUARANTEE** you safe arrival of anything you may order from us, unless accident beyond our control should cause destruction. Express or mail takes only 5 days to New York, or Borton, 4 days to the Middle States, and 3 days to the Western States.

POSITIVELY NO C. O. D. ORDERS FILLED FOR UNKNOWN CUSTOMERS. LIBERAL DISCOUNT on large orders.

CLAIMS for errors or deficiencies must be made **AT ONCE** on receipt of goods. Both in our Nurseries in Japan, as well as in our establishment in San Francisco, all possible care is taken to prevent errors. Should any mistake occur, however, we are always ready to replace the article or to refund the money.

All orders will be filled as fast as received, but please remember, that in the busiest planting times there may be some orders ahead of yours, and give us sufficient allowance of time to give your order the **BEST** attention, which will not be possible if the work is done carelessly or hurriedly.

VERY IMPORTANT.—We aim to fill your orders immediately, and you can greatly aid us in making them out on our Order Sheet, as follows: 1. Place the quantity wanted before each article. 2. Use one line for each kind ordered.

Address all communications to

H. H. BERGER & CO., San Francisco, California.

REMOVED TO 47 BARCLAY ST.

New York,



NO. 1 JAPAN AMARYLLIS LYCORIS SCUMIGUERA
 2 NEW LILY UKE YURI
 3 LILY AURATUM RUBRUM VITTATUM
 4 CONCOLOR
 5 ELEGANS ALICE WILSON
 6 KRAMERI
 7 LYCORIS AUREA

CHOICE BULBS.

Japanese Section.

Our prices are given **postpaid** by us. All bulbs we send out will bloom the first year, as we send none but good, sound, flowering bulbs.

Cultural Directions.—All Japanese bulbs thrive well in rather rich loam, with a slight admixture of sand and well-rotted manure. Plant the bulb a trifle deeper than its own depth. Place, if possible, in a somewhat shady situation, as Lilies, being native of the woods and forests, do not like the full glare of the sunlight. Keep moderately moist, but do not drown. In open ground the bulbs can be kept for several years, but in pots it is best to take them up after having them well dried off, and give them fresh soil before replanting. All Japanese bulbs are hardy in the coldest eastern states, and have proved themselves at home there. They will do well and bloom for years in succession, and most of them multiply largely either by bulblets or growths in the axils of the leaves. We can supply all Lilies listed from October to April. Longiflorum can be sent as early as August.

LILIUM auratum. (The Golden Lily of Japan.) This is a well known variety, needing no further description. Good flowering bulbs, 6 to 8 inches in circumference, 10 cts. each, 3 for 25 cts.; medium bulbs, 8 to 9 inches, 15 cts. each, 4 for 50 cts.; monster bulbs, often producing as many as 20 Lilies to a stalk, 30 cts. each, 4 for \$1.

L. auratum rubrum vittatum. (See our picture.) This cannot be better described than the picture shows it. Flowering bulbs, 50 cts. each; extra large bulbs, 75 cts.; 3 good bulbs for \$1.20.

L. auratum Wittei. This is another rare variety of the Auratum type. The petals are clear white, with a broad gold band in the center. 60 cts. each; extra large, \$1.

L. auratum macranthum. This is another noble Auratum species. The stems grow very high. The flowers are immense, with broad golden bands and golden dots on the petals. Flowering bulbs, 30c. each; extra large, 50 cts.

~~See~~ The whole collection of Auratum types, 4 bulbs, good flowering, \$2; 4 extra large bulbs, \$2.50, postpaid.

L. longiflorum. (The so-called Easter Lily.) Flowers pure white, trumpet-shaped. Most easy of culture. Should be planted early in fall to secure flowers for Easter. 10 cts. each, 3 for 25 cts.; extra sized bulbs, 20 cts. each, 3 for 50 cts.

L. Harrisii, or Bermuda Easter Lily. Is identical with the above, although it is claimed to bloom somewhat earlier. Price same as for Longiflorum.

SPECIOSUM TYPES.

These grow as easily as potatoes, the bulbs being especially hardy. They are most desirable for general cultivation.

LILIUM speciosum rubrum. Shape of flower like a Tiger Lily. The petals are recurved; color a pure white, with a brilliant carmine-red stripe and numerous dots. Most beautiful. 15 cts. each, 4 for 50 cts.; extra sized bulbs, which will produce enormously, 35 cts. each, 3 for \$1. These large bulbs are from 10 to 12 inches in circumference.

L. speciosum "Opal." Flowers same as Rubrum. The petals are of a sparkling white, like frosted, and the bright carmine dots stand out from the surface. 30 cts. each.

L. speciosum Melpomene. (Dark Rubrum.) This species is of the same type as Rubrum, but of a much deeper and more intense color; the flowers are larger. Large bulbs, 20 cts. each, 3 for 50 cts.; good flowering bulbs, 15 cts. each.

LILIUM (Speciosum types), continued.

L. speciosum album. This is a pure white Lily, in shape the same as Rubrum. The center of the petals has a soft fringe, which makes it extremely beautiful. This is an especially hardy and easily grown variety of the Lily. 20 cts. each, 3 for 50 cts.; extra large bulbs, 30 cts. each.

L. tigrinum splendens. (Tiger Lily.) Orange-red, with rich dark spots. 15 cts. each, 4 for 50 cts., or 2 for 25 cts.

L. tigrinum flore pleno. The same, but very double, with many twisted petals. Very gorgeous. 15c. each, 2 for 25 cts.

L. Batemanni. A charming flower, delicate apricot color. Easy of culture, and very floriferous. 15c. each, 2 for 25 cts.

L. Krameri. One of the most graceful and delicate colored Lilies. Trumpet-shaped; color of softest rose blush. This magnificent Lily ought to be given a chance to bloom in every garden. (See our picture.) 20 cts. each, 3 for 50 cts.

L. Leichtlinii. Lemon-yellow, with purplish spots. 30 cts. each, 4 for \$1.

L. Leichtlinii, Red. Same as the yellow variety, but the petals are a brilliant scarlet, with numerous dark spots. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

L. callosum. (Novelty.) A charming Lily. Petals form a calyx; color is a bright vermilion. Easy of culture. 20 cts. each, 3 for 50 cts.

L. coridion and L. concolor. These delicate Lilies are small in flower, and especially adapted for pot culture. They are of dwarf growth, attaining only about one foot. The coloring is lemon-yellow in coridion, orange-red in concolor. Both have chocolate colored spots over the petals. (See picture.) 5 cts. each, 6 for 20 cts.

L. Brownii. This gorgeous Lily grows very easily, and needs but little care. The shape is trumpet formed; the color is creamy white inside, a delicate purple on the outside, the stamens of a rich chocolate. 35c. each, 3 for \$1.

L. Hansoni. This is a QUEEN amongst Lilies. Flowers very early, May to June. The petals are waxy, and resemble an orchid. The coloring is lemon-yellow, with rich orange spots. Very easy of culture, and very satisfying. 50 cts. each.

L. cordifolium giganteum. (The Giant Lily.) The stems often attain a height of 10 feet. Strong bulbs will produce 20 to 40 flowers. A true child of the forest. Loves shade. Strong bulbs, 50 cts. each, 3 for \$1; good flowering bulbs, 25 cts.

LILIUM, continued.

ELEGANS, or THUNBERGIANUM TYPES.

LILIUM elegans, Common Red. All of this type grow with the greatest ease, need no special cultivation, and multiply very rapidly by bulblets. 15 cts. each, 3 for 40 cts., \$1.25 per doz.

L. elegans semiflore pleno. Flowers like all Elegans, cup-shaped, of a brilliant red, the center around the stamens surrounded with a white fringe, making the flower half double. Very beautiful. 25 cts. each, 3 for 50 cts.

L. elegans atropurpureum. Color the deepest and richest velvety maroon. 15 cts. each, 4 for 50 cts.

L. elegans incomparabile. Brilliant red, with golden shadings. 20 cts. each, 3 for 50 cts.

L. elegans Alice Wilson. The rarest of all Elegans, Color a delicate lemon-yellow. 50 cts. each. (See picture.)

The whole collection of Elegans, 5 bulbs, for \$1.

Japanese Amaryllis and Fritillarias.

FRITILLARIA Japonica. Gracefully drooping flowers. Color green, with a network of gold. Easily grown. 20 cts. each, 3 for 50 cts.

F. Kamtschatcense. Most interesting on account of its deep purple color. 15 cts. each, 4 for 50 cts.

LYCORIS sanguinea. Upright calyx. Brilliant red, with lilac shadings. 15 cts. each, 4 for 50 cts.

L. Squamigera. (See picture.) Large rosy flower, with silvery stamens. 30 cts. each, 2 bulbs for 50 cts.

NERINE Japonica. Called "Red Spider Lily." Acknowledged as one of the most beautiful species of Amaryllidæa. The flowers appear before the foliage, growing in rich umbels. The color is a brilliant red or carmine, which sparkles in the sun or light like jewels. The long anthers are a pearly white to red, and the whole effect of this beautiful blossom is charming. Flowering bulbs, 15 cts. each, 4 for 50 cts.; *extra sized bulbs*, 30 cts. each, 2 for 50 cts.

N. aurea, or Sarniensis. Same flowers as above, only being a beautiful golden yellow. VERY RARE. 50c. each.

HEMEROCALLIS flava. (Lemon Lily.) Bright lemon-yellow flowers. 30 cts. each.

PARDANTHUS Sinensis. (The Blackberry Lily.) So called on account of its seeds forming the exact counterpart of a luscious blackberry. Flowers golden orange, with dark spots. Very beautiful and fragrant. 15c. each.



CHINESE SACRED LILY, or CHINESE NARCISSUS.

Chinese Sacred Lily, or Chinese Narcissus.

This Chinese Sacred Lily, which is the Chinese emblem of good luck, is really a Narcissus of the Polyanthus type, but unlike the varieties known of this group, the Chinese Sacred Lily produces very large bulbs, measuring from 12 to 18 inches in circumference, which throw up from 5 to 10 flower spikes, bearing clusters of large, perfect, waxy white blossoms with yellow center, of a most delicious fragrance. They grow well in pots in a light and sandy soil, but the most successful way of cultivating is as the Chinese do—in water. It is the most easily grown and satisfactory bulb for house or window culture, flowers freely, and can be planted at any time from October until March. We can send you these bulbs as early as August, as we import them direct from China. 15 cts. each, 4 for 50 cts.

Japanese Sacred Lily, or Japan Narcissus.

Flowers are the same as the Chinese, only bulbs are smaller. Same treatment. Single flowering bulbs, 10c. each, 2 for 15 cts.; double flowering, same price.

Remember, our prices include postage.

Bulbs, California Section.

Calochortus.

Splendid for forcing and blooming in winter in the house.

Section 1.—Mariposa, or Butterfly Tulips.

These beautiful bulbous plants have small bulbs, with grassy leaves, stiff, leafy, equally branched stems, 6 inches to several feet high, bearing from a few to 15 or 20 flowers. The flowers are erect, cup-shaped and very brilliant. In the many varieties of *Calochortus venustus*, the true Butterfly Tulips, the flowers are in the richest combination of colors, with spots, dots, lines, eyes and hairs to vie with the most brilliant butterfly, making them equal to any flower in brilliancy, and deserving the name Butterfly Tulip, with its Spanish equivalent Mariposa (a butterfly). The bulbs, like brodiaeas, are easily handled dry, ripening here early in July, except where noted. (See cultural directions, p. 5.)

Splendens. The type of the species. Very large flowers, fully 3 inches across, light lavender at center, shading to lilac, and full of cobwebby hairs. Ripe in July. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.

Venustus atrovioleacea. Has small purple flowers, with a dark red spot at base of each petal. Very attractive. Ripe in July. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.

V. oculatus. Two to 3 feet high when well grown. Petals frequently 2 inches across and 2 inches deep, with open flower 3 inches across. White ground inside, with eye-like spots at center beautifully lined in several colors. Reddish brown outside. A perfect beauty. Ripe July 1. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.

V. citrinus. Exactly like the preceding, except that the ground is lemon-yellow. Very highly esteemed. Ripe July 1. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.

V. purpurascens. In this species we have even a more vigorous grower than in var. Oculatus. It offsets freely, the offsets blossoming by the third year. It stands a heavier, more clayey soil and more moisture. The flowers are fully 3 inches across, full in outline, purplish lilac outside and at top of petal, creamy white half way, purple at center, beautifully eyed and lined. Ripe July 15. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.



CALOCHORTUS.

CALOCHORTUS, continued.

Venustus roseus. Rather dwarfed, 6 inches high and flowers seldom 2 inches across, but in coloring the most wonderful. Creamy inside, with rose colored blotch at top of petal, fine eye midway, red lines at base, rich carmine without. Ripe August 1. 5c. each, 40c. per 10, \$3 per 100.

Weedii. This is one of the finest of the Mariposa Tulips. Two to 3 feet high, producing several large and brilliant orange-yellow flowers, delicately dotted with brown and covered with silky hairs. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$5 per 100.

Luteus. A dwarfed species, with small yellow flowers dotted with brown. Ripe July 15. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.

Nuttalli. This species is perhaps the best known of all, having been widely distributed as *C. Gunnisoni*. It is a strong grower, 1 to 2 feet high; flowers large, white, banded on back with green. Supply doubtful. We will book orders, to be considered cancelled if not filled by August 15. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.

Leichtlinii. A sub-alpine species, lacking the vigor of *C. Nuttalli*, although by some botanists described as synonymous. Color the same. Ripe in September. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$5 per 100.

Section II.—Star Tulips (Calochortus).

These have a single long, shiny leaf, often a foot long; slender, branching stalks, bearing many blossoms, in some species globular and pendulous, in others cup-shaped and erect or semi-erect. As the Butterfly Tulip surpasses in brilliancy, the Star Tulip is the perfection of delicacy, and is graceful in every outline. Plants of the woodland.

Albus. (Fairy Bell.) A strong grower, often a foot high and very floriferous. Flowers an inch in diameter, perfect globes of pearly white, edged with silky hairs, hanging like bells. Ripe in June. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.

Pulchellus. Strong growing. Flowers globular and pendent, of good size, rich yellow. This and *C. albus* are the best of the Star Tulips. Ripe in June. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.

Flavæus, Cœruleus. This is much like *C. albus*, but more dwarf, and the bell-like flowers open, white, filled with silky blue hairs. Very pretty and delicate. Ripe in June. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.

Benthami. Is exactly like *C. pulchellus*, with open, cup-shaped, rich yellow flowers, with black spots at base of each petal. It charms every one. Ripe in June. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$5 per 100.

Lilacinus. A very pretty species, and easily grown; flowers shading from lilac to purple. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.

MIXED CALOCHORTI.

These are first-class bulbs of some of the best varieties. Ripe in June. 30 cts. per 10, \$2 per 100.

One Bulb of each, \$1; 10 of each of the 15 varieties of Calochortus, making 150 Bulbs in all, postpaid, for \$5.

Brodiaeas, Etc.

Brodiaeas have a small bulb and grassy leaves. The stalks are erect and slender, leafless, and terminated by a head or umbel of lily-like flowers. All are pretty, and some strikingly beautiful. *B. coccinea* and *B. volubilis* are among the finest novelties of recent years, and will, with some others, take a permanent place as standard bulbs. Few bulbous plants are more reliable bloomers than Brodiaeas, or more readily adapt themselves to any soil or situation. The bulbs themselves are a recommendation, as they are light, not easily bruised, or at all subject to decay, and can be exposed for months in a hot, dry air without the least injury. (See cultural directions, page 5.) Ripe July 1.

Section I.—Milla, Triteteia and Eubrodiaea.

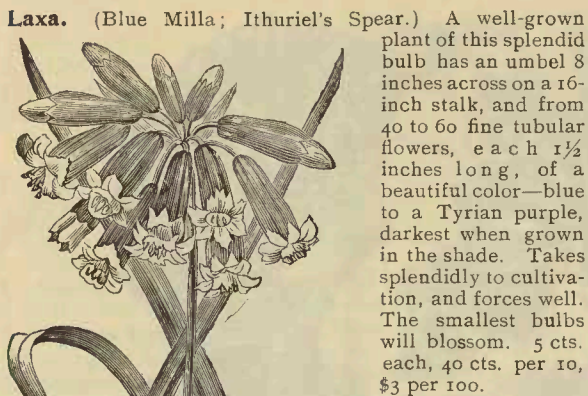
In this section, which includes Milla, Triteteia and Eubrodiaea, the flowers are borne in umbels on a stiff, erect stem.

Grandiflora. This species has few dark purple, waxy flowers, an inch long; showy. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.

Minor. A miniature of the preceding, being but 1 or 2 inches high, with royal purple flowers. A novelty in size. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$5 per 100.

Ixioides. Twelve to 20 inches high, with a close umbel of 20 or more spreading yellow flowers banded on back with brown. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.

Lactea. Flowers white, banded with green; otherwise much like *B. ixioides*. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.

BRODIAEA, continued.**BRODIAEA** (*Brevoortia*) **COCCINEA**.

Laxa. (Blue Milla; Ithuriel's Spear.) A well-grown plant of this splendid bulb has an umbel 8 inches across on a 16-inch stalk, and from 40 to 60 fine tubular flowers, each $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, of a beautiful color—blue to a Tyrian purple, darkest when grown in the shade. Takes splendidly to cultivation, and forces well. The smallest bulbs will blossom. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.

Peduncularis. Another very fine thing, almost identical in

habit with *B. laxa*, but fewer flowered, and the long pedicels make the umbel frequently 20 to 24 inches across. Flowers very waxy in appearance, porcelain white. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.

Stellaris. A handsome species, which cannot be too highly commended. Good bulbs throw up several flower stalks, forming a low, star-like clump. The flowers are very bright, rich purple, with white centers. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.

Section II.—California Hyacinths.

In the following (true Brodiaeas) the flowers are in globular heads, with slender stalks.

Multiflora. Produces several stalks of violet flowers; the earliest. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.

Capitata. Early; heads large; lavender color. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.

Congesta. Violet-purple; large heads; 2 to 3 feet high; late. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.

Section III.—Brevoortia.

Coccinea. (Floral Fire Cracker.) The cut (see above) well describes it. 1 to 3 feet high. The pendulous flowers are $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long, rich crimson, with pea-green tip. Of this lovely plant it may be said that in beauty, novelty and susceptibility to cultivation it is not excelled. Very large bulbs, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$5 per 100; fine bulbs, 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.

Section IV.—Stropholirion.

Volubilis. (Twining Hyacinth.) This great novelty is a true Brodiaea. Soon after the slender, leafless stems start, and while yet the flower bud is a mere dot, it begins to twine, until when the delicate rose-pink flowers unfold it is 5 feet high, with a total stem length often of double that. As a novelty it is unique. Very large bulbs, 15 cts. each, \$1 per 10.

Brodiaeas Mixed. A fine mixture. 40c. each, \$2.50 per 100.

Section V.—Bloomeria.

Aurea. Bloomerias are very much like *Brodiaea laxa* in habit. The flowers are spreading, lemon yellow, very delicate, with exserted stamens. Frequently the umbel will contain 60 flowers. Long known, but until now too high priced for large sales. Very fine. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100.

Clevelandi. A smaller plant, with delicate yellow umbels of fine flowers. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$5 per 100.

15 Varieties of Brodiaeas, 1 bulb of each, for 75 cts.; 10 bulbs of each, 150 bulbs, \$5, postpaid.

Fritillaria.

These are bulbous plants much like lilies. The stalks are leafy, 6 inches to 4 feet high. Flowers open, pendant bells from few to many. All are graceful and interesting, and *F. recurva* is a beauty. Ripe in June.

Biflora. A low species, with one to many pretty flowers, having a greenish brown ground prettily lined. Very easily grown, and a free bloomer. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$5 per 100.

Liliacea. Exactly like *F. biflora*, except that the flowers are white and not lined. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$5 per 100.

Lanceolata. Tall, with many large flowers, curiously mottled in green, brown and yellow. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$5 per 100.

Recurva. (*F. recurva*, *F. recurva* var. *pluriflora*.) This very fine species is of robust growth, from 5 to 9 blossoms being common, and as high as 35 being known. The scarlet flowers are between tubular and bell-shaped, and as beautiful as most lilies. Growth strong and habit graceful. Becoming immensely popular. Ready July 1. Very large bulbs, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$10 per 100; bulbs $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch in diameter and upward, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$5 per 100.

Miscellaneous Bulbs.

Camassia esculenta. A highly esteemed and well-known plant; dark blue flowers. Ready July 1. 5 cts. each, 25 cts. per 10, \$1.50 per 100.

Chlorogalum Pomeridianum. Soaproot. Quite a novelty. Large bulb. Stalk 3 to 8 feet high, bearing innumerable small white, lily-like flowers. Ready July 1. 15 cts. each, \$1 per 10, \$7.50 per 100.

C. angustifolium. The same, but dwarf in bulb and stalk. Ready July 1. Fine blooming bulbs, 15 cts. each, \$1 per 10, \$7.50 per 100.

Erythronium grandiflorum giganteum. A beautiful species. Two large, beautifully mottled base leaves. Flowers 3 to 13, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across; straw color, with orange center. Ready July 1. 5 cts. each, 25 cts. per 10, \$2.50 per 100.

**FRITILLARIA RECURVA.**

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS, continued.

Erythronium Hartwegii. A very fine new species; large, light yellow flowers, each borne on a long, slender stalk; 2 to 6 to the bulb; singular among Erythroniums in this habit. Entirely new and very fine. Ready July 1. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$5 per 100.

E. Smithii. A pretty one-flowered species, with white flowers, turning purple. Ready August 1. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$5 per 100.

Trillium sessile var. Californicum. A splendid plant. Petals 3 inches long, pure white. It has a tendency to grow several plants in a clump. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$5 per 100.

Novelties in California Bulbs.

Brodiaea Howelli. Beautiful yellow species. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

B. Hendersoni. Yellow; purple stripes. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

Calochortus macrocarpus. Large purple flowers. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10.

C. Tolmiei. Rare. Purple and white. 15 cts. each, \$1 per 10.

C. Howelli. Stems 2 feet high, petals white. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

C. Kennedyi. This "is the most brilliant and striking of all the Calochorti known to us," says a writer in the London *Garden*, who adds: "The dazzling scarlet of the flowers suggests the iodide of mercury, and as the plant proves to be what is called a good doer, it is certain to become popular. It has proved perfectly hardy in England, the bulbs having been in the open border during the last three winters, and flowers having been produced in abundance during the summer. It grows about 18 inches high. The flowers are produced in umbels of 4 or 5, the outer segments being pale green on the outside, with white scarious margins. The inside is brilliant scarlet-red, the inner segments also brilliant scarlet, except for a purple spot just above the base, bearded with a few tufted hairs; the anthers are dark purple." 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

Hesperocallis undulata. (The Lily of the Desert.) One of the most lovely of flowers, inhabiting the sandy wastes of the Mojave and Colorado deserts, where the large flowers, of waxy whiteness, or tinged with green, "waste their sweetness on the desert air." 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

CALIFORNIA BULBS,

FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER DELIVERY.

Lilium Humboldtii. This is the largest of California Lilies, and very showy. Flowers orange, with black spots. Large sized bulbs weigh, packed, 60 pounds to the hundred; medium sized, 30 or 40 pounds to the hundred. Bulbs 9 to 11 inches in circumference, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10; 7 to 9 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

L. pardalinum. Red and orange, brown spotted. This species thrives everywhere in good soil, and is probably the most vigorous Lily grown. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10.

L. parvum. The form of *L. parvum* is like a small *L. pardalinum*; canary-yellow, early blooming. Good bulbs. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

L. Washingtonianum. A large Lily, with pure white fragrant flowers; 3 to 5 feet high. Supply is of medium sized, very solid bulbs, which carry finely. Bulbs 9 to 11 inches in circumference, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10; medium sized bulbs, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

L. Columbianum. A very pretty Lily, much like *L. Humboldtii*, but dwarfed. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10.

L. Parryi. Delicate lemon-yellow. 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10.

Zygadenus Fremonti. This bears panicle racemes of cream-colored flowers, the stems 6 inches to 1 foot high; known by some as the "Star of Bethlehem." 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

NOTE.—*L. Washingtonianum* and *L. parvum* are ready in October, the others in September. *L. parvum*, *L. pardalinum* and *L. Columbianum* are light enough to go cheaply by mail or express; the others should go by freight.

Culture of California Bulbs.

Bulbs should be planted *early in the fall*, whether for outdoors or for bloom in the house in winter. As with tulips, a deep soil is to be avoided. If put in the open ground, it is better to have a firm packed soil at 6 inches depth; but large boxes, 8 or 10 inches deep and well drained, are preferable. In the east, or in any cold climate, Brodiaeas, Erythroniums and Star Tulips are fairly hardy when given good drainage and plenty of leaves for protection; but by far the best place is in the coldframe. The very best reports are received from bulbs so treated.

Plant in shallow earthen pan, water sparingly, see that drainage is good, and you can depend on a satisfactory bloom wherever they are planted.

Don't water continually. Soak up occasionally, and leave alone as long as soil is barely moist.

Don't force too much. The longer the growing season the better.

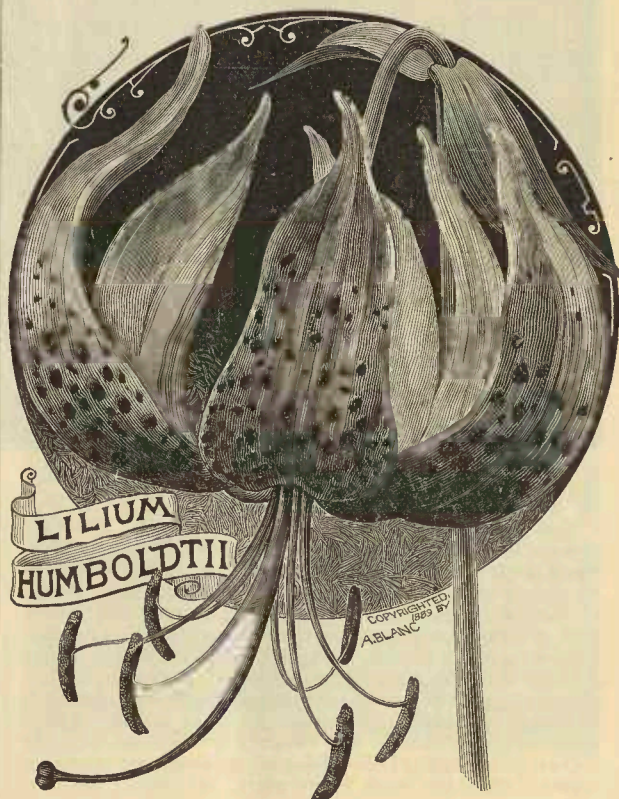
Don't water after blooming. Dry off, and if they cannot be kept dry, take up and lay away in a dry place.

Soils. For Brodiaea, Camassia and Fritillaria, any well drained light soil; sandy loam with a little leaf mold preferable.

Star Tulips do best in loam mixed with coarse river sand, well drained.

Butterfly Tulips do well in a sandy loam or light clay loam, firm around the bulbs. Of all things avoid a rich, stimulating soil with these.

Erythroniums need shade and a light, well drained soil, of which leaf mold is a principal constituent.





CALIFORNIA GLADIOLI.

CALIFORNIA GLADIOLI.

A beautiful strain. Owing to the constant brilliant sunshine and dry atmosphere of California, the flowers of the best and most highly priced of the European strains of Gladioli so much grown in eastern states, will hardly endure a single day, many of them not an hour. This new California strain have **EXTREMELY** large, bold flowers, often 5 inches across a single bloom; they are of great substance, clustered on stiff, compact, low-growing spikes, and will endure strong winds and hot sun for days without injury. They vie in brilliancy and delicacy of coloring with the highest priced of Gladioli. Price of choicest sorts mixed, in superb colors, 10c. each, 20 cts. per $\frac{1}{4}$ doz., 60 cts. per doz.

flowers. of a rich orange color, shaded with carmine. They flower for a long time, and present a very attractive appearance. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3.75 per 100.
M. rosea. Of a most charming rose color. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

NARCISSUS.

California-grown, Paper-White, large-flowering. These beautiful flowers are most easily grown, will flower early in winter if planted at the proper time, and fill any room or window with delicious fragrance and beauty. Strong flowering bulbs, 3 for 10c., 25c. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

Remember, we pay postage.

CALIFORNIA-GROWN CALLA AETHIOPICA.

This is well known by every one. We offer well dried roots, securing strong growth and fine flowers. Extra strong bulbs, 25c. ea., 3 for 60c.; good flowering bulbs, 15 cts. each, 4 for 50 cts.

LITTLE GEM CALLA LILY.

This wonderful dwarf variety blooms most profusely, and on account of its fairy size adapts itself well to bouquets. It is superior to its larger sister as a house plant. 10 cts. each, 3 for 25 cts.

CALIFORNIA-GROWN FREESIA REFRACTA ALBA.

Strong blooming bulbs. Of this exquisite flower we offer *extra strong bulbs* 3 for 5 cts., 20 for 25 cts., 100 for 65 cts. The Freesias are one of the most valuable bulbs for pot culture for winter flowering. Several bulbs should be placed in a pot, about 6 bulbs to a 4-inch pot. They grow readily, and can be had in bloom by Christmas if potted in time. The flowers are pure white, with yellow throat, and exquisitely fragrant.

MONTBRETIAS.

One of the most floriferous and brilliant of the autumn-flowering bulbs. A dozen or more bulbs should be planted in a group about 6 inches apart, in a sunny spot, allowing the bulbs to remain undisturbed for some years in succession. Slightly protected with litter in winter, they will form magnificent clumps 2 to 3 feet across, producing a great number of spikes 10 to 12 inches in length, each spike bearing from 15 to 30 exceedingly brilliant star-shaped



AMARYLLIS.

Miscellaneous Bulbs and Tubers.

Amaryllis formosissima. A quaintly shaped, beautiful flower of a velvety scarlet tint; is free blooming, and can be grown in water like hyacinths. Bulbs kept dry through the winter can be planted in the open ground in spring, when they will flower during the summer. Very easy of cultivation. 10, 25 and 50 cts. each, according to size. \$1 to \$2 per doz.

A. Johnsonii. The flowers of this magnificent variety are extra large, of a deep crimson color, striped with pure white. It is a grand plant, and flowers freely. Large bulbs 40 cts., 2 for 75 cts.

A. Johnsonii, California Hybrids. These are impossible to describe. They embrace all shades from soft rose to deep crimson. They are striped and feathered, and the flowers are of extraordinary size. Good flowering bulbs, 40 cts. each, 3 for \$1.

A. Atamasco, etc. (See Zephyranthes.)

Agapanthus umbellatus. (Blue Lily of the Nile.) The foliage of these superb plants is luxuriant and graceful. The flowers are borne in clusters of from 20 to 30. The flower stalks attain a height of 2 to 3 feet. This plant flowers throughout the summer, and is a grand decoration to any lawn, piazza or house. Color of flowers is a bright blue. It is most easy of cultivation. Strong tubers, 25 cts. each, 3 for 65 cts.

Allium striatum. Most beautiful. Quite hardy; easy of culture. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Alstroemeria Peruviana. (Peruvian Lily.) Ready in November. Tuberous-rooted plants. Very floriferous, with beautiful, large, lily-like flowers in all colors of crimson, rose red and purple. They are splendid for cutting, the petals being of great substance and lasting a long time. 2 to 4 feet. Mixed sorts, 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Bessera elegans. (Mexican Coral Drops.) Stems 1 to 2 feet high; flowers are borne in graceful umbels, opening in succession during fully two months of summer and autumn. The color is bright scarlet, marked with rosy white; bell shaped. Most effective in groups of 10 or 12 bulbs. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

Begonias, Tuberous = Rooted. Are indispensable for garden and pot-culture. Considered the most beautiful of summer-flowering tubers. The flowers have attained a degree of perfection in size and coloring unsurpassed in any other variety of plant. We offer those which bear the largest flowers and are of the richest coloring. Single mixed, all colors, from white, rose, yellow and scarlet, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; in separate colors, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Begonias, Double Tuberous = Rooted. Separate colors, White, Scarlet, Rose, Yellow, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.; all colors mixed, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Caladium esculentum. One of the most effective plants in lawn planting. It grows 5 feet high, with handsome leaves often 3 feet long and 2 feet wide. Easy of culture; will succeed in any good garden soil. Store in sand during winter, where hard frost will not reach. Medium size, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; extra large bulbs, 50c. each; large bulbs, 35 cts. each, 3 for \$1.

Crinum. (*Crinum Americanum.*) Pure white Crinum. Very fragrant. Extra strong bulbs, 25c. each, 3 for 60c.

C. Kirkii. This magnificent bulb produces flowers of the greatest beauty. As a rule two flower stalks of a dark purplish color are sent up at the same time, each bearing a large umbel of a dozen or more enormous lily-like flowers of exceeding beauty and fragrance. The petals are broad and pure white, with a deep, reddish purple stripe through the center. This plant in bloom is sure to create the greatest sensation, and as an ornament for the house is unsurpassed. Monster bulbs, 10 to 12 inches in circumference, which will produce enormously, \$1 ea.; flowering bulbs, 50 cts. each.

C. Asiaticum. (See Japan section.)



TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS.



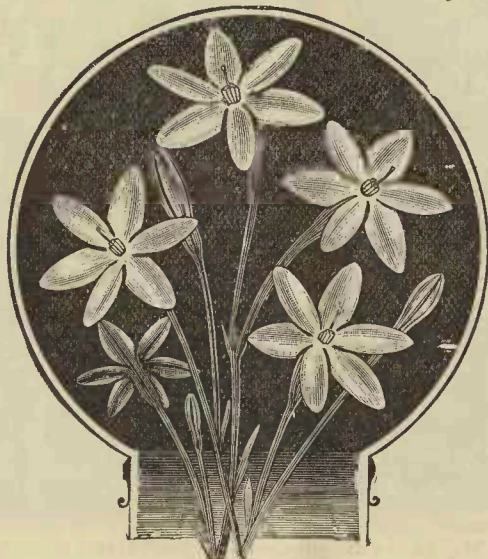
HYACINTHUS CANDICANS.

Cooperia Drummondii. This is a member of the Amaryllis family. The bulb should be planted in spring, in the open ground or in pots, where they will bloom freely throughout the summer. The flowers are pure white, lily-like, on stems from 12 to 15 inches high. In the fall the bulbs should be lifted and kept dry through the winter, like gladioli. Most easy of cultivation. Strong flowering bulbs, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Eucharis Amazonica. A perfect gem for pot culture. Bears large, waxy white flowers, star-like and of great beauty. Grows with great facility. Large bulbs, 50c. each, 3 for \$1; medium flowering bulbs, 25 cts. each, 3 for 50c.

Hyacinthus candicans. (Cape Hyacinth.) A stately plant, most adapted for center of beds. Flowers bell shaped and pendulous, pure white, with a delicate fragrance. The plant is perfectly hardy, and improves in growth each year. Strong tubers, 10c. each, 3 for 25c.

Ipomœa pandurata. (Hardy Moon-flower.) This white Moon-flower differs from all others, having a tuberous root, resembling dahlia, living in the ground and increasing with every year. The beautiful dark green foliage is so dense that it covers the vine completely, from out which the pure white satin-sheeny flowers appear like stars. These flowers have a purple throat, and are produced in the greatest profusion. Open day and night from June till October. Strong tubers, 20 cts. each, 3 for 50c.



MILLA BIFLORA.

Milla biflora. (Star or Frost Flower.) Beautiful Mexican summer flowering bulb. Flowers star-shaped, pure waxy white, sparkling like jewels in the light. Delightfully fragrant. The bulbs flower profusely, and one strong bulb will send up 10 to 12 shoots successively. Height 12 to 18 inches. For effective display, 20 to 25 bulbs should be set together in a group, when they will make a grand show amid the surrounding verdure. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Tigridias. (Shell Flowers.) Flowers of great beauty; blossom through the summer, growing about 2 feet high.

T. pavonia. Red, with yellow spots. 5c. each, 10 for 40c.

T. conchiflora. Dark yellow, large red spots 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

T. pavonia grandiflora. Large bright crimson center, mottled with yellow. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

T. alba. Pearly white, with yellow cup spotted with crimson. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Tuberose, Excelsior Pearl. Spike 2 to 3 feet high, crowded with large double flowers. Mammoth bulbs, 10 cts. each, 3 for 25 cts.; flowering bulbs, 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.; large flowering bulbs, 3 for 15 cts., 50 cts. per doz.

Tuberose, Tall Double. Spike 3 to 5 feet high; fine open flowers. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.



TIGRIDIA ALBA.

Zephyranthes, or Atamasco Lily. (Flowers of the West Wind.) Most effective for planting out in masses in May, when they flower in the greatest profusion throughout the summer. Planted in fall in a 6-inch pot, they will give a beautiful display of bloom through winter in the window garden.

Z. Atamasco. White, shaded delicate rose.

Z. candida. Pure snow white.

Z. rosea. Large rose colored.

Z. Texana. Bright yellow.

Separate colors. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.; mixed bulbs, 25 cts. per doz.

Bear in mind that ALL our bulbs and tubers named in the preceding lists are POSTPAID by us.

We also make the following offer:

For 50 cts. cash you can select bulbs to the amount of 60 cts.

\$1	"	"	"	"	"	\$1.20
\$1.50	"	"	"	"	"	\$1.75
\$2	"	"	"	"	"	\$2.35
\$2.50	"	"	"	"	"	\$3
\$3	"	"	"	"	"	\$3.60
\$4	"	"	"	"	"	\$4.75
\$5	"	"	"	"	"	\$6

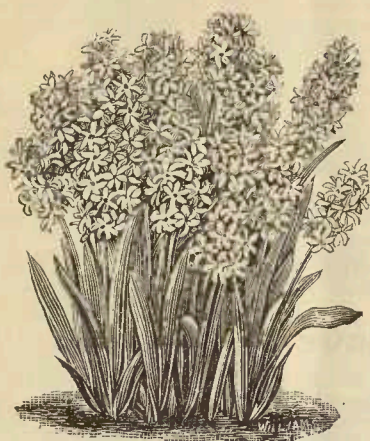
Miscellaneous Bulbs for Winter Blooming.

(FALL PLANTING.)

Hyacinths.

FRENCH ROMAN HYACINTHS.

These are the most popular winter-blooming bulbs. They are certain to bloom in the house, and may be easily grown by the most inexperienced, in pots, or simply like Chinese Narcissus, in water and pebbles. By planting early in the fall, flowers may be had at Christmas, and sooner. A succession can be kept up by planting the bulbs at intervals. When the bulbs are planted, stow away in a somewhat cool, dark place until a vigorous root-growth has formed. Three bulbs can be planted in a 5-inch pot. Each bulb throws up from 3 to 5 spikes of bloom, which do not all flower at the same time, thus prolonging the flowering period. These bulbs recommend themselves to every flower lover on account of cheapness, easy culture and delightful results. We offer first-class, strong bulbs



ROMAN HYACINTH.

	Each	Per 10
Single Pure White	\$0 05	\$0 40
" Light Rose	.05	40
" Light Blue	.05	40

DUTCH ROMAN HYACINTHS.

Culture the same as for the French species. They

come in bloom later than the French bulb, thus keeping up a succession of fragrant blossoms for the window garden.

	Each	Per 10
Single Pure White	\$0 05	\$0 40
" Rose	.05	40
" Light Blue	.05	40

We pay postage.

DUTCH HYACINTHS.

The "unnamed varieties" of this species, though being much cheaper, furnish flowers quite equal in beauty to their high-priced "named sorts." These bulbs are *sure* to bloom in the house in winter, either grown in soil or in water only. Those intended for house culture ought to be planted at the latest by the middle of November. Give same treatment as for "French Romans." If wanted for garden to flower in spring, plant before the ground is hard with frost, and protect with straw or litter. We send you double or single varieties.

	Each	Per doz.
Pure White	\$0 08	\$0 85
Red and Rose	.06	70
Light Blue	.06	70
Dark Blue	.06	70
Colors Mixed	.06	60

Narcissus.

Paper White. Give same treatment as recommended for the French Roman Hyacinths. You will be rewarded with the lovely flower of the Narcissus in bloom by Christmas or earlier. There is no bulb more satisfactory than the above. 2 for 5 cts., 25 cts. per doz.

Double Daffodil "Von Sion." Color a golden yellow. Hardy outdoors, and lovely for pot culture. 5 cts.





Tulips.

	Per doz.	100
Single Early Mixed Tulips in choicest sorts	\$0 20	\$1 50
Single Late Tulips, choicest sorts	20	1 50
Double Mixed Tulips (Early)	20	1 50
" " " (Late)	30	1 75

PARROT TULIPS.

A bed of these when in bloom is a grand sight, paying an hundred fold for all the care bestowed upon them. The flowers are of great size and are remarkably showy, with their corrugated and toothed petals. The color is a combination of crimson and golden yellow, streaked and edged with green, resembling the plumage of a parrot, whence these Tulips derive their name. They are especially recommended for outdoor planting in large quantities. Finest sorts in mixture, 15 cts. per $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., 25 cts. per doz., \$1.75 per 100.

Prices include postage or expressage.

Crocus.

The hardiest and earliest of all spring flowers, sending up its bright little flowers before the snow has fairly disappeared. They should be planted about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and covered slightly during severe weather. Planted in clusters or borders, they are quite showy, and increase from year to year. They will flower easily in the house in moss, water or earth with the same treatment as hyacinths. Mixed Crocus, White, Blue, Striped and Variegated, 10 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100.

Cyclamen.

These are among the most beautiful and interesting winter and spring-flowering bulbs for the window and greenhouse. There are no plants better adapted for pot culture, and few that produce such a profusion of bloom; the flowers range through many shades, pink, crimson, white, etc., some being beautifully spotted. Most of them are, moreover, delicately fragrant. Dry bulbs.

Persicum, Mixed. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

GIANT CYCLAMEN.

The flowers of this magnificent strain are of extraordinary size and of great substance. The leaves are proportionately large and beautifully marked.

Giganteum, Rose color, Crimson and White.

Price for any of above, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., or the set of 3 varieties, 65 cts.

Giganteum, Mixed varieties. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz

Gloxinias.

Most charming greenhouse plants, of dwarf habit. Their flowers are produced in greatest profusion—often 3 to 4 inches across—and are of the most exquisite and gorgeous colors, many of which are magnificently spotted, mottled and blended. Under the commonest culture they bloom very freely and continuously for months, and by starting at intervals, a succession of their splendid flowers may be had nearly the whole year round. They are also exceedingly useful, if planted out in a warm frame and shaded from the bright sun, for growing for cut-flowers during the summer months.

Mixed varieties. Ready in November. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Early-flowering Gladioli.

If planted in open ground and protected with a good covering of about 6 inches of litter, these bulbs will flower in early summer. If planted in coldframe, flowers can be had as early as May. These Gladioli are also invaluable for flowering in the greenhouse in pots for winter bloom. Millions of them are forced by florists for cut-flowers, and for this purpose they are particularly beautiful, useful and profitable. The colors and markings are very handsome; the bulbs can be kept dormant until spring, and then planted in open ground if preferred, where they will also render satisfaction to the grower. Ready in November.

The Bride (*Colvillei alba*). A very beautiful variety; of the purest white. (See cut.) 2 for 5 cts., 20 cts. per doz., \$1.25 per 100.

Mixed Early-flowering Hardy Gladioli. These contain many very handsome color combinations. 2 for 5c., 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.



GLADIOLIUS. (The Bride.)



Lily-of-the-Valley.

Who does not know this exquisite and charming flower? If you wish to force the pips, plant 6 in a 4-inch pot, treat same as hyacinths, and give plenty of light, warmth and water. Plant at intervals, if a succession of bloom is desired. Early forcing Berlin pips, the best for house culture. 6 for 25 cts., 10 for 40 cts., postpaid.

Lilium candidum.

The favorite of our grandmother's garden. Also known as St. Joseph's Lily. Perfectly hardy. Flowers purest white, with golden stamens. Bears from 5 to 20 blossoms. Must be planted early in fall to succeed well the coming summer. Once planted, will bloom every year, and multiply by bulblets, which can be either left in the ground, or taken up and planted elsewhere. These bulblets will flower the third year. Price of finest flowering bulbs, 10c. each, \$1.15 per doz. *We pay postage.*

Mammoth Extra Large. 20 cts. each, 3 for 50 cts.

Ranunculus, Double.

Curiously formed, tooth-shaped bulbs, which produce double flowers of handsome form and beautiful colors. Must be well protected to endure our northern winters, but when in bloom they will repay the slight labor incurred. May also be grown in a cool room in the house. They are dwarf in habit, and come in various shades and colors. Put 5 or 6 bulbs, *claws down*, in a 5-inch pot; culture as for hyacinths.

French. Large double flowers; rich colors.

Persian. Very showy; double rose-shaped flowers.

Turban. Hardier than the French variety; pæony shaped.

Any of above, 3 for 10 cts., 20 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, postpaid.

Snowdrops. (GALANTHUS NIVALIS.)

Among the earliest spring flowers; bell-shaped, pure white, with a small green dot on the top of each petal. Hardy. Plant in clumps, and leave undisturbed for several years. By planting Snowdrops and crocus together a pretty effect is produced; or *Scilla Sibirica* with chionodoxa and Snowdrops arranged in a bed, make a pleasing combination. Prices include postage.

Single. 20 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

Double. 30 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

GIANT SNOWDROPS.

Three times as large as the single Snowdrop; flowers slightly fragrant, borne on large stems, and valuable for cut-flowers. They do well in the house, blooming freely at the Christmas holidays. 3 for 10 cts., 30 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Great Bulb Offer for Winter Blooming.

ALL BULBS CAN BE HAD IN BLOOM BY CHRISTMAS.

For 25 cts. we send you, postpaid,

- 2 Freesia refracta alba,
- 1 Paper White Narcissus,
- 1 Roman Hyacinth, pure white or rose;
- 1 Japan Narcissus or Sacred Lily,
- 1 Lilium longifolium or Harrisii,
- 1 Calla Æthiopica.

For 50 cts. we send you, postpaid,

- 6 Freesia refracta alba,
- 1 Chinese Narcissus or Sacred Lily,
- 1 Longiflorum or Harrisii,
- 2 Paper White Narcissus,

- 1 Calla Æthiopica,
- 1 Calla, Little Gem,
- 3 California Calochortus.

For \$1 we send you, postpaid,

- 12 Freesia refracta alba,
- 3 Roman Hyacinths,
- 3 Dutch Roman Hyacinths,
- 2 Calla Æthiopica,
- 1 Calla, Little Gem,
- 2 Lilium longiflorum or Harrisii,
- 3 Paper White Narcissus,
- 6 California Calochortus.

GARDENING.

The Standard Horticultural Journal of America. Fullest information about the culture of flowers, plants and vegetables. Invaluable for the garden, the conservatory, and the field. Conducted by the most reliable writers on Horticulture. Subscription \$2 per year. Published semi-monthly, in Chicago, Ill.; twenty-four numbers per year. Send us your name, and will send you sample copy free.

Irises in Great Variety.

As Irises are hardy, and of the easiest possible cultivation, they are admirably adapted for amateurs' use. They like rich, good land, moist if possible, and an open but sheltered situation. They should not be planted about trees or shrubs, where the roots of the latter might impoverish the ground and dry it unduly in summer. They are easily raised from seed, and seedlings two years old should bloom.

The flowers have three, six or more large petals in the single ones, and a good many are double flowered. In color they are glistening waxy white, with yellow markings in the center; also many shades of blue, violet and purple, sometimes plain, and often streaked or marbled with white. They blossom in the last few days of June and early days of July.

Iris, German. (*Iris Germanica*.) In the most delicate colors—creamy white, yellow, smoked pearl, bronze and soft lavender. These flowers are produced in the greatest abundance, especially if supplied plentifully with water. Ready in November. Mixed, 15c. each, \$1.25 per doz.

I. English. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Iris stylosa lilacina. A most beautiful variety of Iris. The leaves are slender, upright, about 12 to 18 inches high. The flowers grow on a long stem similar to the growth of freesia; the color is the most delicate lilac, whereon the brilliant golden heart makes a gorgeous effect. Beautifully feathered on petals. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

I. tectorum. (Roof Iris.) So called from the Japanese cultivating them on the tops of their roofs. They consider them a safeguard against evil spirits. Two varieties, one rich purple, the other pure white. 25 cts. each, 5 for \$1.

Iris Kaempferi.

The celebrated Iris of the orient. The magnificence of these species defies all description, and their bloom must be seen before they can be appreciated. The single flowers are of enormous size, 8 to 10 inches across, with tints like watered silk, in all shades of the rainbow. This Iris is perfectly hardy, flowers in great profusion in July and August, and needs, to attain greatest perfection, an unfailing supply of water. Delights in rich soil. The colors of these flowers would be hard to describe. They vary in shade from the purest white to the deepest maroon, and are speckled, striped and lined in all shades.

Named Varieties.

Below is a list of the most beautiful of the many varieties.

Price for any of these, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$15 per 100, when they can be sent safely by freight to any part of the United States.

SINGLES.

Thunderbolt. Rich violet purple, veined with black; yellow at base of petals; small center petals of lavender, heliotrope and purple.

Queen of Whites. Pure white, with satiny white veins; base of petals feathered light yellow.

Magnifica. Ground color dark heliotrope, veined with black; all petals margined with white; yellow base; reflex side of petals and three small petals pink, veined claret; small center petals black and purple.

Bluebeard. Light blue ground, shaded with indigo; entire petal heavily blotched with dark blue; base feathered yellow; center petals bright pink, spotted with crimson.

Peerless. Delicate blue, spotted with darker blue; base of petals feathered yellow; reflex of petals white; small center petals white, tipped with deep blue.

Bravo. Ground color deep blue, veined violet; base yellow feather; three small petals wine, tipped white, veined maroon; center petals deep violet, tipped light blue.

Speckled Beauty. White ground, speckled with magenta and copper red; base of petals feathered with yellow; center petals white, speckled with copper red.

Triumph. Ground color white, heavily blotched and spotted with garnet and light pink; base of petals yellow; small center petals white, tipped with light claret.

Curiosity. Pure white ground, shot with light blue and violet; large yellow feather in center; small center petals white, tipped with maroon and lavender.



IRIS KÄMPFERI.

IRIS (Singles), continued.

Aurora. White ground, shaded with rosy claret; broad picotee of dark claret; entire flower veined with pure white; base of petals feathered with yellow; small center petals pure white, shaded with light claret.

Sensation. White ground, feathered yellow at base with surrounding zone of faint lavender; entire petal heavily veined with violet; three smaller inner petals light claret, veined with maroon and shot with white; small center petals bright blue, shot with white.

Gem. Light lavender, with a wide margin of deep blue; yellow feather at base; reverse of petals lavender; entire flower veined white and speckled white and black spots. Small center petals white, tipped dark violet.

DOUBLES.

Snowball. Pure white, with satiny white veins and light yellow center. Very double.

La Superb. Delicate blue, margined pure white; yellow center; entire flower intricately veined with white.

Fascination. Bright blue, broadly margined with indigo; yellow center. The three small inner petals pure white, tipped with claret; the entire flower veined white.

Conqueror. Deep carmine-pink, with band of white through center of the petals; reverse of petals light pink; large veins of white through the entire flower. Very double.

Charmer. Pure white ground, heavily veined with bright blue; base of petals ornamented with yellow feather; the three small inner petals bright blue and violet.

L'Unique. Ground color lavender, heavily veined with claret; base of petals feathered with yellow.

Diversity. Rich deep blue, heavily veined with indigo; base of petals feathered with yellow; small center petals creamy white, tipped with indigo; reverse of petals light blue.

Garnet. Rich garnet, lightly margined white; dark maroon veins; base of petals feathered yellow; reverse of petals light rose; small center petals violet and black.

Royal Purple. Rich violet, shaded deep purple, veined with black; base of petals feathered yellow; small center petals varying from light lavender to dark purple.

Mikado. Rich crimson, large veins of white; base of petals feathered yellow; center petals lavender and plum.

Perfection. Clear pink, veined and speckled with dark pink; reverse side of petals bright red; center yellow blotch; center petals creamy white, tipped bright red.

Pride of Japan. Pure white ground, margined with pink and veined with satiny white, lightly speckled with pink.

All prices include free delivery.

New and Beautiful Paeonias.

Our assortment of Paeonias includes two distinct sets of this fine flower—the “herbaceous” and the “tree” or shrubby ones. These two sets comprise many varieties, all being very handsome and desirable, showing many rich colors, and making a generous return for the care and expense involved in their cultivation.

Herbaceous Paeonias.

These new and choice Paeonias come in most brilliant colorings—single White, Rose, Lilac and Red. 50 cts. each, 3 for \$1.25, postpaid. Double and semi-double sorts, 50 cts. each, 3 for \$1.25, postpaid.

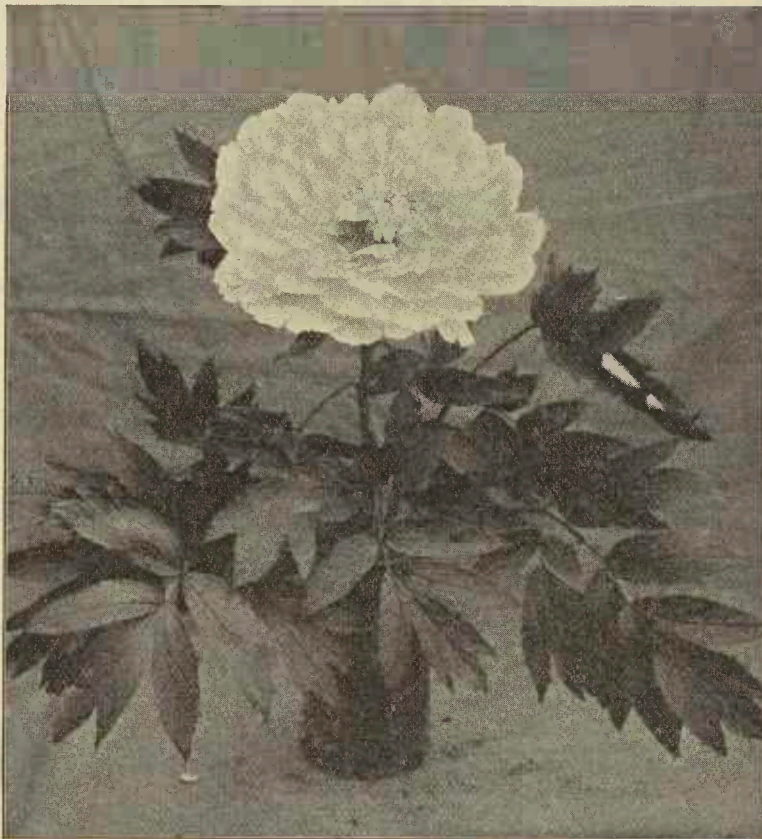
Tree Paeonias.

These are grand shrubs, bearing flowers of the most gorgeous description. Colors Pure White, Rose, Crimson, Variegated, Deep Purple, Lilac. \$1.25 each; collection of 6 assorted colors, \$6.50. Cannot be sent by mail, but must be sent by express. *We pay expressage.*

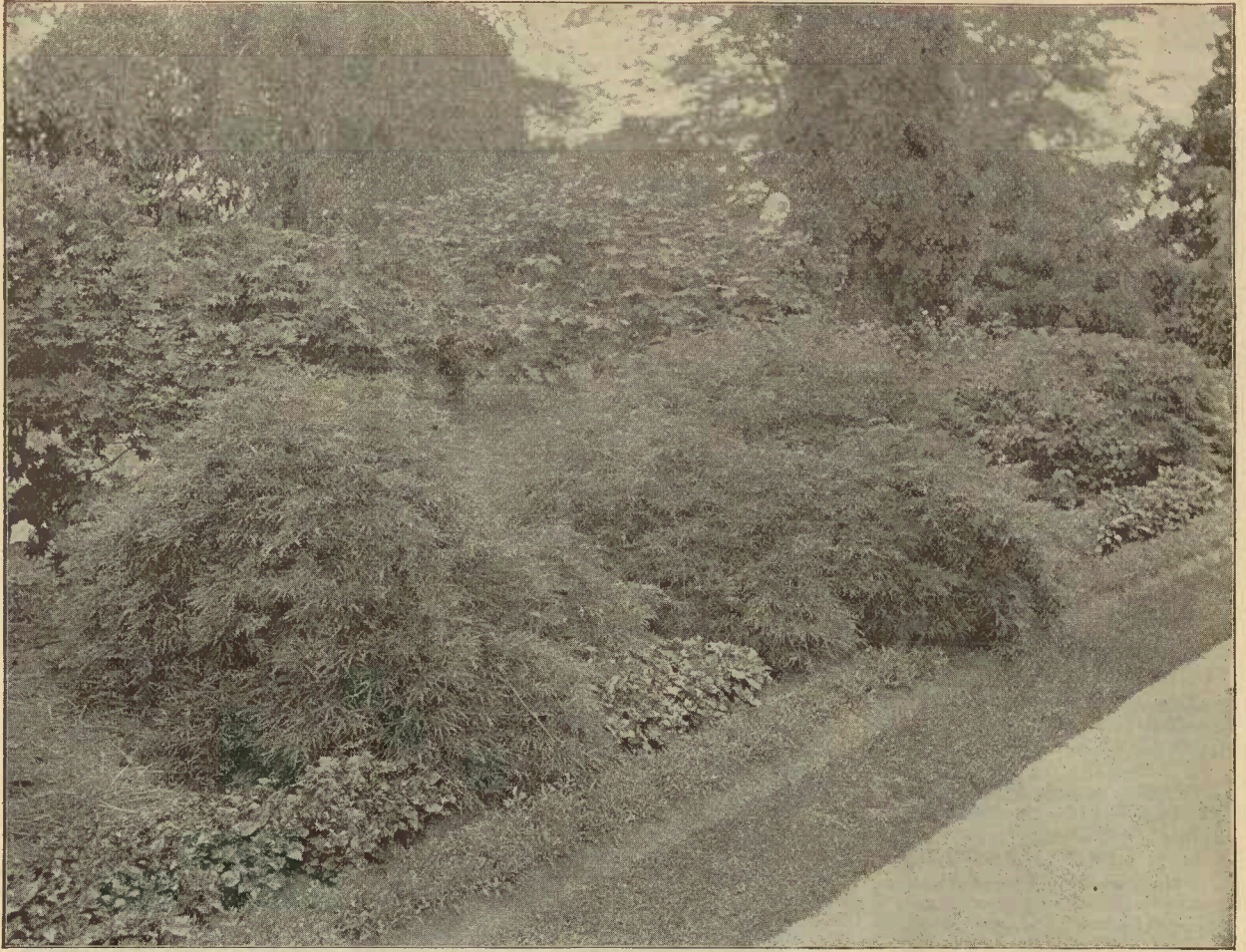
To those of our customers who wish to select Paeonias from hand-painted pictures, TRUE to nature, we will send a set of either the Herbaceous or Tree Paeonias, on sufficient proof that they will be returned after inspection and selection.

A JAPANESE PAEONY.

Paeonias are among the hardiest, most showy and esteemed of garden plants, and the early double scarlet is among the oldest. We have two sets of Paeonias, namely “tree” or shrubby ones, and herbaceous ones, but these sets include a good many species. The tree or Moutan Paeonias are indigenous to China and Japan, and are among the choicest of the race, hardy and free blooming; and although most of them have fine double flowers, their doubleness is not as stiff as that shown in many of our herbaceous Paeonias. Up till recently, though, the more double the flowers of the Moutan Paeonias were the more they were appreciated; within the last few years, however, we have been getting from Japan a race of single and semi-double Moutan Paeonias that for real beauty surpass any of the doubles we used to get from China. They have large flowing, plain or crimped satiny petals, and in color vary from pure white through pink, rose, purple, and scarlet, to glistening crimson, and we have had them as much as 11 inches across. Our illustration is engraved from a photograph taken here last spring of a pure white, semi-double Japanese Moutan or Tree Paeony, 8 inches across. In filling our garden with hardy flowers, we should strive to have a selection of the choicest subjects, thrifty and generous in their nature, like these Paeonias, and Japan anemones, larkspur, phloxes, Kämpfer's irises, day lilies, speciosum lilies and the like, and to cover the season from the time of crocuses in March or April till Maximilian's sunflower in Oct.—*Gardening.*



A JAPANESE SNOW WHITE PÆONIA.



JAPAN MAPLES AT DOSORIS.

Hardy Ornamental Deciduous Shrubs and Trees.

Maples.

First and foremost of all these introduced from Japan are the Maples. Of these beautiful shrubs we herewith show our readers an engraving taken from a photograph at "Dosoris," the place where the well-known editor of *Gardening* illustrates from *NATURE* all his articles. Moreover, we point to our colored picture of this admirable foliage, and leave our readers to form an idea of the magnificence of this display of foliage. These leaves do not color themselves in fall, but come out in spring in the gorgeous colors shown.

The Japan Maples.

Mr. Falconer, in the June 15 number of *Gardening*, says: There are between sixty and seventy known species of Maples, and half of them are indigenous to China and Japan, therefore we regard that part of the world as headquarters for Maples. In economic importance and magnificent arbooreal proportions, however, the American Maples take the lead. In a garden sense we regard the Japan Maples as shrubs rather than trees, and while we cultivate a good many species, the two most esteemed with us are *Acer palmatum* and *A. japonicum*. From these two we get the

host of variegated and deeply cut forms we prize so highly, and of which a group of most beautiful specimens growing at Dosoris are shown in our illustration, which is engraved from a photograph. These plants vary from 5 to 10 feet across. *Acer pictum* is the most common Maple in Japan, and it forms a handsome tree about 50 feet in height, somewhat resembling our Sugar Maple. It is not uncommon in cultivation here. Sometimes it produces a few variegated branches. We find it, or forms of it, in gardens under the names *Acer Colchicum*, or *A. latum*. We saw an unusually fine specimen of it, about 35 feet high, in Hoopes Brothers & Thomas' nursery, at West Chester, Pa.

Acer japonicum is the broad-leaved "Japan Maple," common in gardens, and of which the golden-leaved form is such a favorite. Although this yellow-leaved variety often "burns" in summer, and is somewhat delicate, the green-leaved forms seem to be quite robust. The most beautiful of all the varieties (if it be a variety) is *aconitifolium*. It is robust in habit, as beautiful in flower as a scarlet Maple, handsome and uncommon in foliage, and brilliant in color in autumn.

Acer palmatum, often called *A. polymorphum*, is the parent of *atropurpureum*, *dissectum*, *pinnatifidum*, *san-*

MAPLES (Japan), continued.

guineum and the other lovely gems so welcome in our gardens. All of these Japanese Maples, as our illustration may show, are perfectly hardy at Dorset, and we found them hardy at Boston, but in rigorous parts of the country we should advise our readers to protect them in winter. When they are in good health, in full leaf and perfect color they surpass in elegance all other shrubs in the garden. They like good, moist soil, general shelter, and protection from cold wind in winter. While the plants are under ten or fifteen years of age they are apt to be perfect specimens of beauty, but after that they are apt to lose some of their branches in summer, the branches dying off unaccountably. This occurs in other Japanese shrubs besides Maples; for instance, red bud, *exochorda* and *daphne*.

These Maples are in their most beautiful condition before midsummer; then the crimson varieties, like the purple beech, get duller in color; towards fall, however, the green-leaved sorts in particular assume a fine autumn hue, and they retain their foliage for some time after the leaves of ordinary Maples have dropped.

Varieties of Maples.

The varieties we most recommend are:

Acer P. atropurpureum. (See picture.)

A. atropurpureum variegatum. Like the preceding, with beautiful shadings of pink and red. A gem.

A. dissectum atropurpureum. (See picture.)

A. dissectum variegatum. (See picture.)

A. P. sanguineum. Scarlet, brilliant, rather small foliage.

A. P. versicolor. (See picture.)

A. P. reticulatum. Bright green ground, overlaid with a network of golden threads.

A. P. roseo maginatus. (See picture.)

A. P. palmatum. Broad, bright green, handsome leaf.

A. P. aureum. (See picture.)

A. P. filicifolium. Leaves with deeply cut lobes, resembling fern-fronds. Should be in every collection.

A. P. scolopendrifolium. (See picture.)

A. P. pictum album. (See picture.)

A. P. pictum aureum. (See picture.)

A. P. dissectum. Green, like *atropurpureum*, but color a vivid green.

A. P. scolopendrifolium. Green. Color bright green instead of red.

Each well grown plant, 12 to 18 inches high, 40 cts.; set of 12, \$5; set of 16 varieties, 7.50. We pay expressage, and guarantee sound arrival.

Larger plants are priced in proportion. These Maples make lovely *pot plants* for window gardening, as accompanying cut shows, where their bright foliage shows up to the greatest advantage. In window boxes nothing can be thought of more beautiful than one or two of these charming little trees planted in the center.

Specimens of the Japanese art of grafting we can furnish in Maples, whereon from five to seven varieties of the above sorts are grafted on one stem, giving the loveliest bouquet

of foliage imaginable. Each plant, \$2. These are MOST rare. All Maples must be ordered before March 1, as they cannot be shipped after that date. Deciduous shrubs can only be sent from November 1 to March 1 with SAFETY. We pay expressage.

Magnolias.

The Japanese Magnolias are well known amongst the GRANDEST species of this lovely type of flower. All the Magnolias known to the horticulturist have their original home in China or Japan. We offer the following:

Magnolia conspicua, or Yulan. Mr. Falconer speaks of this magnificent tree in *Gardening* of May 15, 1894: The Chinese White Magnolia or Yulan (*M. conspicua*) is a grand species. It grows to 20 or 30 feet in height in our gardens, even more, and forms a full-headed or pyramidal specimen branched from the ground up. Its flowers are pure white and of large size and fine form, having nothing of the twisted or

half strangled appearance peculiar to some of its hybrids before they expand. All the blossoms almost as early as does the little Star Magnolia, and makes a fine show, but it doesn't last long, and when it is over it is past for the year. In the case of several of the others, after the flush of blossoms is past a straggling few continue for some time, and occasional blooms all summer. Not so with this species. Another peculiarity of the Chinese White Magnolia is that we are almost sure to get a wet northeast storm when it is in bloom; a record of the last eleven years shows that it has not missed once; the storm came this spring just as the buds were opening, and was over before the blossoms were all expanded, hence we enjoyed the fullness of its glory to an unusual degree. These storms affect *M. conspicua* more than any other Magnolia by staining and otherwise injuring its snowy petals, hence they are more noticeable in its case than in that of *stellata*, *Kobus*, or the hybrids. The least bruise or rub stains the flowers. It was in its finest bloom between April 20 and 28, with us this year. When cut and brought into the house the blossoms last a few days in beautiful condition, opening out wide with age. Don't omit this plant.

M. stellata, or Star Magnolia. The earliest to bloom is *M. stellata*. It forms a thickly branched, compact bush, 6 to 10 feet in height, but little plants not a foot high will bloom freely. Its flowers are pure white, or sometimes suffused with reddish purple, and many petalled, the petals being narrow; the blossoms open wide and have a beautiful starry appearance, and they are quite fragrant. It is a very desirable Magnolia; in fact it is one of the indispensable gems of the garden. This Magnolia could be cultivated with success as a pot-plant, and would as such flower by January or February. All it requires for successful cultivation is a well drained, moderately rich soil and a sunny window, where it will become a thing of beauty. Do not overwater. (See picture, page 16.)



MUCH DWARFED JAPANESE MAPLE.

MAGNOLIA, continued.

Magnolia Kobus, from the forest of Hokkaido, Japan, commences to bloom within a day or two after the first flowers of *stellata* open. It forms a tree 60 to 75 feet high in its native country, and is quite hardy with us, where it forms a well furnished pyramidal specimen, but it has not got the sturdy vigor of *M. hypoleuca*. Its flowers are small, pure white, faintly fragrant, and they open out wide; but it is not free blooming, nor, alongside of the other spring flowering sorts, is it at all showy. It blossoms every year at Dosoris, and bears seed.

M. obovata, or the Japanese Purple Magnolia, is also known under the names *M. discolor*, *M. purpurea* and *M. denudata*. It is more of a shrub than a tree, and although in recently planted gardens it has given place to the more showy hybrids, we regard it as a fine Magnolia, and well worth growing. It doesn't begin to bloom till the Chinese White Magnolia is about past. There are two forms of it here, namely, the "red-flowered" and the "purple-flowered," both imported direct from Japan, and at this writing (May 3) both are in bloom alongside of each other. The flowers of both are large, deep purple outside and white shaded with purple inside, and really there is very little difference between them in color. But the "red" is the larger blossom; by actual measurement the larger petals are 5 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The "purple" flowers, though, while smaller, are more fragrant.



HALL'S STAR MAGNOLIA. (See page 15.)

Magnolia hypoleuca. This Magnolia forms a stately tree. Foliage is of a bright and vivid green, with a brilliant red midrib. Flower white and of exquisite fragrance. Mr. Wm. Goldring says in the *Garden*, "this Magnolia was unquestionably the finest tree I saw in Japan, when there during all the flowering month of May last." It is a large-leaved, large blossomed, tall tree of the Hakone Mountains, and hardy and a capital grower here; last summer a specimen at Dosoris had 72 flowers open at one time.

M. parviflora. This is a hardy deciduous shrub or small tree, indigenous to Japan, and one of the gems of our gardens. In *Gardening*, page 8, September 15, 1892, there appeared an illustration showing this species, together with *M. Watsoni* and *M. hypoleuca* in one group, thus affording us an opportunity of seeing and comparing them together. Small plants not more than 15 inches high bear blossoms, and as they increase in size and vigor year after year, so does their crop of blossoms increase in proportion. The flowers are pure white, ovate to round in the bud, opening round and expanding to saucer shaped, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across. In the middle is a close bunch or cone of bright red stamens that contrast strikingly with the pure snowy petals. When growing on the bushes the flowers are nodding; that is, most of them are drooping face down; in this point they differ from the flowers of every other hardy Magnolia we grow. The cultivation of these Magnolias is very simple. They like good ground, but any fair garden soil will answer, and it should be well drained, either naturally or artificially, to ripen up the wood in fall, and thus save it from injury in spring. Don't



MAGNOLIA PARVIFLORA.

MAGNOLIA (parviflora), cont'd.

plant them in open places exposed to the sweep of the wind, and don't transplant them except in spring. Occasionally, as was the case this year in the south, these early-blooming Magnolias get caught by spring frosts, and their flowers or young wood destroyed, but as this happens so seldom, don't let it deter you from planting them, for they are indispensable. In the North, where growth starts later, they are seldom hurt by late frosts. At Dosoris they have never been known to be injured in this way.

Any of above Magnolias, in good, strong plants, 75 cts., the set of 7 for \$5. All plants, etc., delivered free for price named.

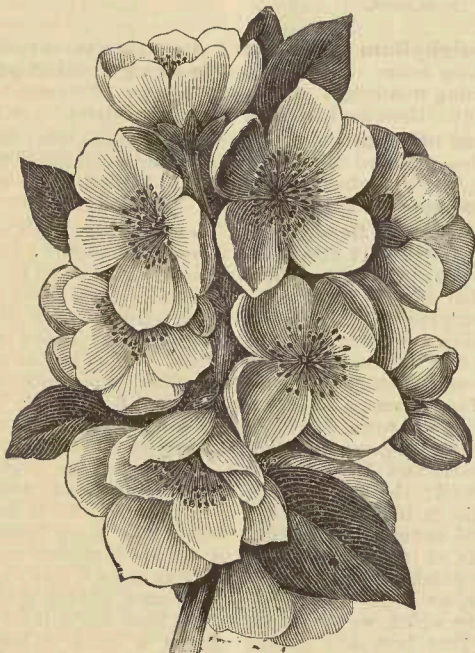
Prunus.

Amongst the most beautiful deciduous hardy shrubs of Japan are the many varieties of flowering Prunus, as follows:

Prunus Mume. The Double-flowering Plum. These we have in pure White, Rose and Red. Nothing can equal the spring-like fragrance and beauty of these early-flowering shrubs. They could be easily grown in the house for the window garden, and can be had in full bloom by Christmas, if potted early in the fall.

P. Persica, or Double-flowering Peach. Like the above in colors, of pure White, Rose, deep Red, and one sort variegated in white and red.

P. Cydonia. (Flowering Quince.) In shades of white, rose and variegated.



PRUNUS CYDONIA. (Flowering Quince.)



THREE JAPANESE MAGNOLIAS.

Prunus pseudo-Cerasus, or Flowering Cherry. This exquisite shrub is as all others of the same family, double-flowered, and is in color most delicate rose, with the flowers attaining the size of a quarter dollar or more. We have also a sort which is a faint yellow, and another with greenish white flowers. No description approaches this shrub when in full bloom.

P. pendula. Another sort is the *Prunus pendula*, or "Weeping Cherry of Japan." Mr. Falconer speaks of it in the May 1 number of *Gardening*: "No ornamental tree of recent introduction has been accorded higher praise than has this elegant species. It is a native of central Japan, and is perfectly hardy in this country as far north as Boston anyway. Although it has been in cultivation in America for twenty years, it is still rare in our gardens, and until within the last year or two it was practically unknown in cultivation in Europe. The first knowledge that we have of its introduction into America was in 1874, when Mr. Thomas Hogg sent plants of it from Japan to Messrs. Parson's nursery at Flushing, N. Y. This firm propagated and disseminated it under the name of *Cerasus japonica rosea pendula*. Botanists, however, have accepted Maximowicz's name, *Prunus pendula*, and we must adopt it; but if in the near future we are told to give it up in favor of *Prunus Itosakura*, we shouldn't be surprised. "Itosakura" is the Japanese name for the tree, and means the thread-like cherry."

At Dosoris there are two fine specimens of this graceful tree. Our illustration, on page 18 of this catalogue, which is engraved from a photograph of one of them taken last year when it was in bloom, shows the nature of the tree pretty well. This specimen is 17 feet high by 20 feet in diameter of spread of branches. The main stems grow upward and arch into wide-spreading long, slender branches that drop near the ground. The flowers are single, pale rose on the inner side, darker on the



WEeping JAPAN CHERRY IN BLOOM.

PRUNUS (pendula), continued.

outside, scentless, and $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches across, and they are borne in the greatest profusion; they appear in early spring, before the leaves, giving the trees the appearance of a fountain of pink spray. At its blooming time this tree is a unique feature in the landscape; in fact, strikingly so.

We furnish any of these above flowering shrubs, in fine strong plants, blooming the first season, at 50 cts. each, the collection of different sorts and colors, 3 for \$1.25.

These shrubs are best ordered like all deciduous stock, late in fall, especially if they are wanted for house culture. After March 15 we can not send out any more deciduous stock.

Miscellaneous Ornaments.

Pyrus spectabilis; also called *Pyrus Parkmanni*, or semi-double Flowering Crab. The buds are a deep carmine; the flowers when open droop on slender stems in clusters like the cherry; makes a beautiful tree. 30 to 50 cts. each. If above plants are pot-grown in fancy shapes, \$1 to \$2.

Cercis Japonica, or Sinensis. Is covered in early spring with a veil of handsome rosy lilac flowers, which gives the whole tree the appearance of a huge bouquet of roses. 0 cts. each.

Cercidiphyllum Japonicum. A stately tree, ornamental for any lawn. Leaves appear in spring a reddish purple, turning to a bright green as the season advances. Very hardy. Growing in the farthest eastern states. 35c. each.

Cornus officinalis. A handsome deciduous tree; flowers yellow, covered in fall and winter with bunches of bright red berries, which are especially adapted for winter house decorations; very hardy. 50 cts. each.

The Japanese Benthamia (*Cornus Kousa*). We are all acquainted with the lovely flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), which is so abundant in the woods and by-ways of our eastern and southern states; in spring its floral beauty is generous and lovely; in summer its scarlet fruit is very attractive, and in early fall its leaves are among the first to assume a crimson hue. In the Pacific region *Cornus Nuttallii* takes the place of our flowering dogwood.

The Japanese Benthamia is a small tree, not at all unlike our own flowering dogwood in general appearance. But our dogwood comes into blossom before the leaves appear, and lasts in beauty till the foliage begins to expand; the Benthamia, on the other hand, does not begin to blossom till the leaves are out, and it lasts in floral beauty well through June. The floral bracts are quite as large as those of our dogwood, perfect in form and pointed, and of a creamy white color. Our illustration, on page 19, is engraved from a photograph of a spray which we cut off of a plant here in the third week of June last, and pinned against a fence to have its picture taken. It will show you clearer than words can

THE JAPANESE BENTHAMIA (*Cornus Kousa*).**MISCELLANEOUS ORNAMENTALS (Japanese Benthamia), continued.**

describe what sort of a flowering shrub the Benthamia is. You will even see where the rose bugs have been at work upon the "blossoms." Besides being perfectly hardy at Dosoris, and growing vigorously and blooming as you see in the picture, it also fruits freely with us; but the fruits are not like those of our dogwood; they resemble red strawberries hanging singly on stems like cherries, and as soon as they get ripe the birds pick them off. While not unpleasant to the taste, they are soft and insipid, and nothing one would crave for. In fall the leaves assume a crimson or bronzy crimson color, but much later than those of the flowering dogwood, and the leaves hang on to the trees till quite late in fall.—MR. FALCONER, in *Gardening*, February 1, 1895.

The Japanese Variegated Cornus (*Cornus macrophylla variegata*). "The best of all variegated trees. Under the name of '*Cornus brachypoda variegata*' this plant was sent here some years ago by H. H. Berger & Co., importers of Japanese plants, San Francisco. It has grown beautifully, and we have no hesitation whatever in saying that it is by far the whitest, healthiest and most striking and beautiful variegated tree or shrub at Dosoris. It is one of the trees that every one who visits this place makes a note of. And it seems not only hardy, but perfectly happy here.

"Let us quote from H. H. Berger & Co.'s catalogue: 'A deciduous, most ornamental tree, with silvery foliage, variegated with light green, the variegation of which has become fixed, and will always come true. Very rare, quite hardy in cold climate. Most beautiful and striking appearance.' Considering its behavior here, the catalogue description is not overdrawn.

"The species is a native of Japan, Corea, China, and to the Himalayas, and forms an upright, horizontally branched tree 30 to 50 feet high, and looks exceedingly like our native *C. alternifolia*. In Japan it is abundant in the forests of Yezo and the mountains of Honda. The leaves are ovate-lanceolate, acuminate at both ends,

4 to 7 inches long by 2 to 4 inches wide, pale green on the under side, and deep green partly clouded with white, and with large uneven patches or marginal variegation of clear, creamy white. There is nothing washy or indistinct about the variegation, and in October a warm crimson hue suffuses the foliage, giving it a tricolor appearance. The positive superiority of this tree's variegation over that of all others in cultivation consists in its pronounced whiteness, and the fact that neither the leaves nor variegation gets scorched by the summer's warm sunshine."—*Gardening*, Chicago, Ill., \$1.50 to \$2 each. (See picture, page 20.)

Daphne Genkwa. A very rare and most interesting flowering shrub; upright growing, with numerous long, downy twigs, which in early spring, before appearance of leaves, are covered with masses of violet colored, fragrant tubular flowers about an inch long. 75 cts. each.

Hypericum patulatum. Canary colored flowers, with long fine stamens, like finest gold wire. Brilliant appearance. 35 cts.

Enkianthus Japonicus. Looks like the most perfect Christmas tree. The branches stand in symmetrical whorls all around the stem. The delicate foliage, light green, and the white, erica-like flowers make it at once ornamental. In fall the leaves turn the most brilliant scarlet, the seed berries turning black, the contrast of which makes it one of the most beautiful sights in an autumn landscape. It is an object of general admiration on a lawn. Most adapted for foreground in parks or for center piece on small lawns or garden plots. Unique and attractive. 60 cts. each.

Euscaphis staphylloides. This is a comparatively but little known tree, but for its great beauty ought to be more grown. It is of a most striking appearance; the foliage fern-like, bright green; flowers white, and in fall it is covered with bunches of small shining scarlet berries. Small seedlings, 25 cts. each; good sized plants, 50 cts. to 75 cts. each.

Remember, we deliver free.



JAPANESE VARIEGATED CORNUS. (See page 19.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORNAMENTALS, continued.

Hamamelis Japonica. Japan Witch Hazel. Very singular and striking. When the foliage drops in autumn the tree begins to send forth bright yellow blossoms. Mr. Falconer, in *Gardening*, April 1, 1895, says: "The earliest bloomed shrub at Dosoris is the Japanese Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis Japonica*). It began to bloom the middle of March, and its naked branches are covered with conspicuous fantastic yellow flowers. Planted in the foreground of evergreens, they are shown to great advantage. Had the winter been mild instead of continuously severe, this Witch Hazel would have been in bloom in January. It is a native of the mountain forests of northern Japan, where it often forms stout, broad headed trees 30 feet high. It seems to be perfectly hardy here, and grows well, and little plants only a foot high will bloom. As an ornamental flowering shrub it is immensely superior to our American species." 35 cts. each.

Nandina domestica. A most beautiful shrub, with erect panicles of pure white blossoms, bearing in fall pyramids of scarlet or white berries. The foliage is beautifully cut, fern-like, the young leaves a bright red. 50 cts. each.

Paulownia imperialis. This is a fair sized tree, and a native of Japan, but of precarious hardiness in gardens in the northern states. It has been in cultivation for many years. At Elsinore, near Glen Cove, there are several old trees 40 feet high, which blossom freely every year, usually in the first fortnight of June. The flowers are large and bluish, quite showy when near by, but not so much when seen at a distance, and they are borne on ample terminal panicles. The flower panicles are well formed and the buds well developed, and encased in a buff colored leathery coat the fall previous to blooming, presenting the appearance in winter of panicles of fruit. The tree has large, catalpa-like leaves, and a good deal is made of it for its foliage effect. A curious thing about this tree is that the young plants grow with great luxuriance, making immense leaves, and every winter for half a dozen or more years they are apt to be killed down to the ground,



PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS.

MISCELLANEOUS ORNAMENTALS (*Paulownia imperialis*), continued.

only to throw up one or more sprouts the following spring with greater vigor than ever. Then a shoot may endure the winter and lay the foundation for the future tree. After the wood gets hard and a few years old, the chances are that the tree is established.

It is propagated from seed. Our illustration (see page 20) is from a photograph of a young plant in Mr. Egan's garden at Highland Park, Chicago.—*Gardening*, June, 1893.

Pterostyrax corymbosum.

One of the most beautiful shrubs or flowering trees of Japan. In full bloom it cannot be surpassed in beauty. The panicles of snowy white flowers are sometimes a foot in length; the tree is covered with them. It is hardy in the coldest climate. A most valuable ornamental tree for the eastern states as well as warm climates. 50 cts each.

Styrax Japonica. A fine deciduous shrub or dwarf tree; small dogwood-like, glossy leaves and smooth bark. Branches horizontal, very picturesque in shape and appearance; flowers like bells, snowy white, hang in richest profusion along the branches on long pedicels. Most valuable in the eastern states as enduring the coldest climate. 50 cts. to 75 cts. each.

S. obassia. Mr. Falconer writes in July 15, 1893, number of *Gardening*: "*Styrax obassia* is a thrifty growing plant, quite branchy, the branches having an upward tendency, and it has quite large foliage. It blooms very freely early in June, the blossoms being white, nodding, in one row on the long racemes, are fragrant, and produced on the slender, switchy wood all about the inner part of the trees rather than on the stout outer branches. It also ripens seeds quite plentifully with us. A noticeable feature of this tree is the exfoliation of its bark even on the 1 and 2-year-old wood. Our illustration is engraved from a photograph of a spray of this *Styrax* grown at Dosoris, and makes the matter of flowers and foliage so clear that any one having this species cannot fail to verify it by our picture, and if they have any other plant grown under this name they can at a glance detect the error." 50 cts. to 75 cts. each.

Salisburia adiantifolia. Maiden-Hair Tree of Japan. So called on account of the resemblance of its foliage to this well-known Fern. Is indispensable for park and garden; stately avenue tree. Perfectly hardy, like all plants named under this list. 50 cts. each.

S. adiantifolia variegata. The foliage is a deep green, streaked or blotched with golden yellow and white. Exceedingly striking and beautiful. 50 cts. to \$1 each.



STYRAX OBASSIA.

Syringa Japonica. Summer-Flowering White Lilac Tree.

A newly discovered most beautiful and ornamental tree—introduced from the north of Japan—can bear extreme cold. It is one of the finest additions to our flowering trees. The foliage is similar to our well known *Syringa*. The bark is smooth, thin, light colored red, resembling that of a young cherry tree. The small white flowers are borne in immense compound panicles, 18 to 24 inches long and 16 to 18 inches broad. Free-flowering, and grows with great rapidity. This tree is indigenous to but one small section of northern Japan. \$1 each; seedlings, 50 cts.

Zelkova kiaki. Kiaki Elm. One of the finest timber trees of Japan, where it is highly prized. The tree is medium sized, with elegant foliage. The leaves are large, glossy, bright green, deeply indented on bright red stems. The young shoots are also red; very ornamental. 50 cts. each.



ROMNEYA COULTERI.

MISCELLANEOUS ORNAMENTALS, continued.**Romneya Coulteri.** The Great White California Poppy.

This fine perennial is of supreme and stately beauty; as an outdoor plant it may well be considered one of the best for yielding a long succession of blooms, flowering, as it does, from July until November. It is of value as a cut flower, lasting well in water, and its delicate, primrose-like perfume is most acceptable in a room. The texture of the petals is extremely delicate, indeed half transparent; they never lose the crumpled folds that in the case of most Poppies betoken a newly opened state. The flowers are large, 4 to 5 inches across, pure white, with a fine bunch of yellow stamens, resembling large white single pæonias. Strong plants, 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

bloom by Easter. All Japanese Azaleas are very easily grown. Require partial shade.

Azalea Sinensis alba or rubra. Pure white or red. Large single blossoms. The shrub is literally covered with the flowers. 75 cts. to \$1 each.

A. Rollisonia, or Balsaminæflora. The flowers are exactly like balsams. The color is a fine salmon-pink, and the shrub in bloom presents the most lovely sight. 75 cts. to \$1 each.

A. Yodogawa. Beautiful double lilac flowers. 75 cts. to \$1 each.

A. striata. Striped white and red. 50 cts. to \$1 each.

A. amœna. Perfectly hardy. The most beautiful sight when in bloom. 50 cts. each.

Delivered free at prices named.

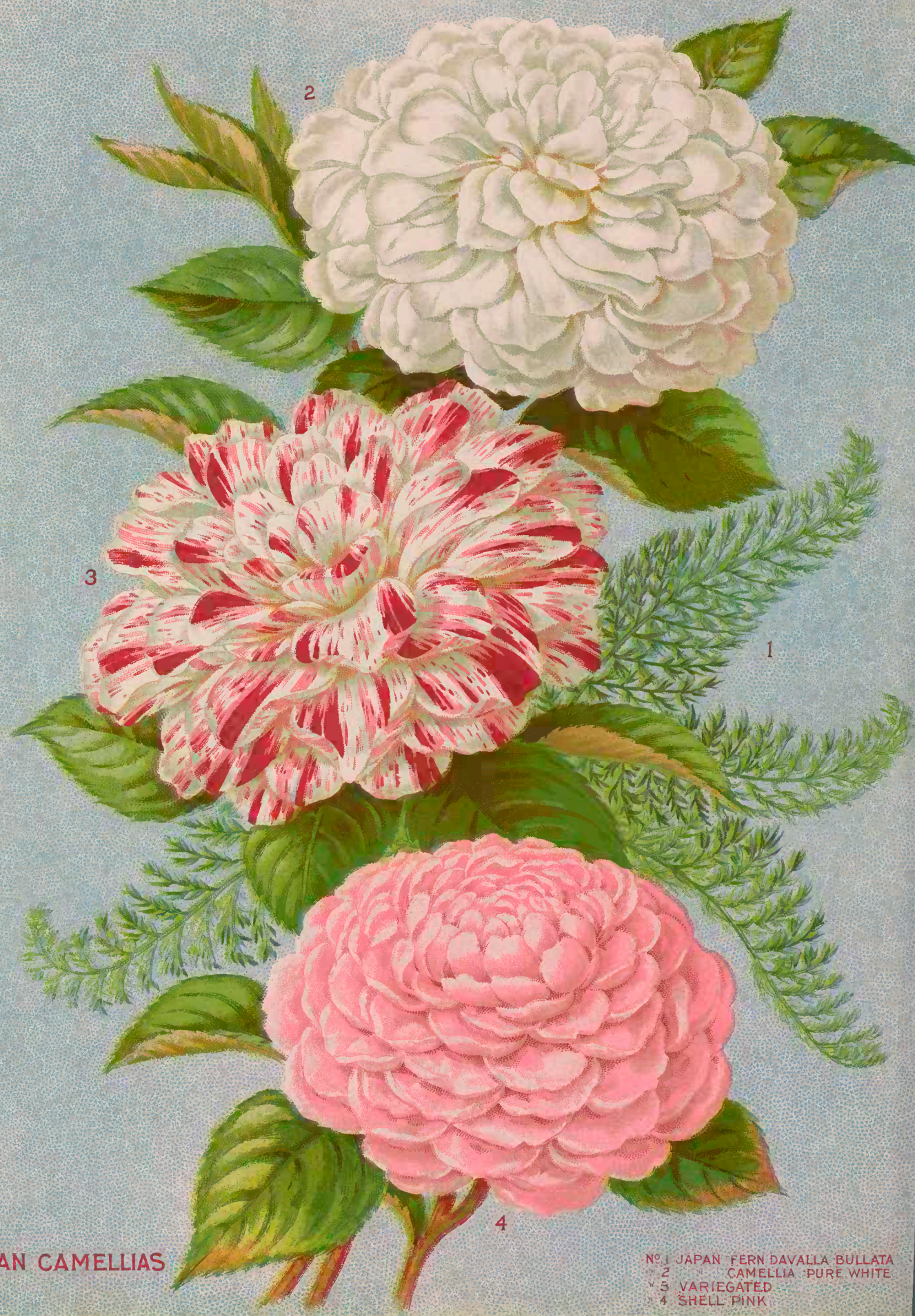
Viburnum plicatum. The Japan Snowball. In the way of a garden shrub, what can one have that is more beautiful and floriferous than this handsome snowball. From flat on the ground to its topmost tips, 8 feet high, its branches are weighted with crowded beads of snowy blossoms, and it is the same year after year. "Oh, wouldn't I love to have a shrub like that in my garden!" we think we hear some lady exclaim. There is no reason why she shouldn't. In the most rigorous parts of the country only it isn't quite hardy. It loves good ground and plenty of room, and appreciates shelter from prevailing winter winds. Aside from this, and shortening-in a branch now and again to keep the bush in shape, it needs no special cultivation. All points considered, this is the most desirable of Snowballs. Our American "double" Snowball, or guelder rose, as it is also called, has larger flower-heads, but not so many of them, and while its young leaves are always crumpled by insects, the foliage of the Japan Snowball is never infested by the pests. Flowers first season. Extra strong plants, 75 cts. each.

Remember, we deliver free at prices named, and guarantee safe arrival.

Japan Azaleas.

These rival in beauty the Belgian sorts. The earliest blooming and most hardy are the deciduous varieties of *Azalea mollis*. These beautiful varieties come in pure white, golden yellow, apricot or salmon color and red. Strong plants, 50 cts. to \$1 each. Especially adapted to forcing in house. Can be had in





JAPAN CAMELLIAS

NO 1 JAPAN FERN DAVALLIA BULLATA
2 CAMELLIA PURE WHITE
3 VARIEGATED
4 SHELL PINK

Evergreen and Ornamental Shrubs and Plants of Japan.



ANDROMEDA.

Of all best known and most beautiful acquisitions from the orient, the Camellia surely leads the list. We can furnish these exquisite shrubs in their greatest perfection. (See picture.) We will send you plants, expressage paid, as follows: Pure double white, 12 to 18 inches high, 75 cts. each; double shell pink (see picture), 75 cts. each; double red, 75 cts. each; double variegated, finest sorts, \$1 each.

The collection of 4 plants for \$3, express paid.

Camellia Sassankwa. A very early-flowering variety of Camellia. Flowers single or semi-double, fragrant. Most beautiful. Colors white, red and variegated. 50 cts. to 75 cts. each.

These Camellias are best ordered in early spring, to be sent so as to be well established by the time they form their buds. The Camellias bloom from November to April.

Magnolia grandiflora Sinensis.

Flowers like our well-known Florida Magnolia. The exception, however, is that these plants bloom when only 1 to 2 feet high, whereas our American Magnolia takes a height of from 5 to 7 feet before it sets a blossom. Fine for pot culture. \$1 each.

Andromeda Japonica. Clusters of waxy white bell-like flowers in great profusion. Beautiful for window winter gardening. 60 cts. each.

Daphne odora. Who is not acquainted with this unique, delightful plant? The flowers are purest white, of the most exquisite fragrance, the foliage glossy green. Flowers in winter, when flowers are most rare. Fine plants flower at once. 60 cts. to 75 cts. each.

The same, with variegated foliage and delicate pink blossoms, 75 cts. each.

Gardenia Sinensis grandiflora. Single waxy blossoms of the most delightful fragrance. 50 cts. each.

G. radicans. A species of the former, with double fragrant blossoms. 50 cts. each.

Olea fragrans. Fragrant Olive. Flowers either yellow or pure white. One plant will scent a room or greenhouse. Odor like mignonette. Unsurpassed for window culture. 50 cts. each.

Phormium tenax. New Zealand Flax. A most stately and decorative plant, with broad bluish green foliage, edged with red. It forms large clumps, growing 5 feet or more high. The shoots spread their leaves out fan-shaped. It sends up flower stems 10 feet high, with orange colored flowers. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

P. tenax variegatum. Like the above, except the foliage is striped green and yellow. It is a very beautiful plant. There are few plants more effective for garden or greenhouse than either novelty. 75 cts. and \$1 25 each.

Serissa Japonica. Beautiful shrub, covered with white star-like flowers. Blooms in winter. Blooming plants, 30 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Viburnum odoratum. Foliage green, waxy, of great substance. Flowers white, fragrant. 50 cts. each.

The same with foliage beautifully variegated. Should be classed under the most beautiful foliage plants. 75. ea.

We deliver free, and guarantee safe arrival.



DAPHNE ODORA.

Ornamental Plants Adapted for House Culture.

Aralia Sieboldii. One of the best foliage plants—
Green; medium. 50 cts. each; large
plants, 75 cts.
Variegated; medium, 75 cts. each;
large plants, \$1.



FICUS ELASTICA.

Ardisia crenulata. Red berries;
a favorite old plant. 50 cts. each.

A. crenulata. White berries; fine
plants, bushy, well set with ber-
ries; unusually good stock. 50c. ea.

Aucuba Japonica. A favorite and
most showy shrub, in best varie-
gations. 50 cts. to 75 cts. each.

Aspidistra lurida. One of the
most useful decorative plants, on
account of its patient endurance of
dust and gas.

Green. Fine plants, with 6 to
8 leaves. 60 cts. each.

Variegated. Fine plants, with
6 to 8 leaves. 75 cts. to \$1 each.

Berberis Fortunei. 50 cts.

Cleyera Japonica. Grand decorative plant. 15 to 24 inches.
50 cts. each.

Daphniphyllum glaucescens. Very showy; red stems,
bluish green foliage. 75 cts. each.

D. macropodon. Same as above, but foliage beautifully
variegated; grand for decoration. \$1 each.

Damnacanthus indicus. Bears at the same time exqui-
sately scented pure white flowers and bright scarlet berries;
rare. \$1 each.

Dracæna indivisa and D. australis. Fine plants, \$1 to
\$2 each.

Eurya Japonica. Glossy green and white variegated foli-
age. 50 cts. each.

Ficus elastica, or Rubber Plant. We have a splendid
stock of this useful and ornamental plant, which will
flourish under the most adverse conditions. Price, 12 to
15 inches high, \$1 each; 18 to 20 inches high, \$1.50 each.

Grevillea robusta. Fern-like beautiful foliage. 25 cts.
to 40 cts. each.

Ilex argentea. Silver-leaved Holly; very pretty. 50 cts.

I. latifolia. Very long leaves; very much resembles *Ficus*
elastica. \$1 each.

I. latifolia, with foliage variegated dark green and gold.
\$1 each.

Ophiopogon jaburan. A most beautiful variegated foliage
plant, excellently adapted for decoration. Thrives with
but very little care. 25 cts. each.

Papyrus antiquorum. (Egyptian Paper Reed.) The most
elegant, graceful and stately of all decorative reeds. Fine
for all purposes, for growing outside on the lawn and for
pots in the conservatory. The cut stems are most æsthetic
and effective for decoration. If a decoration is needed
for a stage, a hall, a large room, and time is limited, a
section of stone pipe used for a vase, covered with sprays
of smilax and filled with ten or fifteen slender stems of
papyrus in various stages of growth and different lengths,
make one as beautiful as could be desired. A double
tripod of these strong stems, tied in the middle with a
ribbon, is most artistic. If the stems are dried standing,
they are beautiful for the house in winter, as they keep
their graceful form. This grand decorative plant can-
not be surpassed in grace and elegance. It grows in

creeping rhizomes on the surface of the ground, and sends
up reed-like stems, which on old plants rise from 8 to
10 feet high, crowned with a tuft or umbel of long, wiry
grass that falls gracefully above and around the stem. It
is an aquatic, but in Southern California grows to per-
fection, if watered occasionally. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.



BAMBOO. (See opposite page.)



ORNAMENTAL PLANTS ADAPTED FOR HOUSE CULTURE, continued.

Cyperus alternifolius. (Umbrella Plant.) An odd plant, which will flourish either in soil or water. It throws up long stems, which are crowned with narrow, dark green leaves arranged in such a manner as to suggest the name of Umbrella Plant. Next to the palm, this deservedly takes rank among the most beautiful and useful foliage plants for house culture. It is one of the very best window plants. 15 cts. to 25 cts. each.

The Bamboos.

The Bamboo is one of the most graceful plants for house culture. It requires but little care if given good soil and drainage, with a liberal supply of water. We can send you the following list, express prepaid, each sort for 60 cts. In pots the plants remain small.

Giant Sorts.

Bambusa, Common Giant.

B., Moso-chiku.

B., Taisan-chiku. Of rapid, easy growth.

B., Hakune-chiku. Slender stems; very ornamental.

B., Ha-chiku. Stem 2 inches in diameter; much used for furniture making.

B., Kinmei-chiku. Stem green and yellow striped.

B., Kan-zan-chiku. Very ornamental; bushy growth, slender stems.

B., Tai-ho-chiku. Slender stem.

B., Taimin-chiku.

Bambusa, Huro-chiku. Black-stemmed Bamboo. One of the most beautiful. Stems 1 to 2 inches in diameter. Same in black and green variegations.

B., Yadake. (Arrow Bamboo.) Foliage distinct from others, being broad and trifoliate.

B., quadrangularis. Square-stemmed Bamboo; highly interesting. Much used for walking canes.

B., Shibo-chiku. Wrinkled stem. Much used for umbrella handles.

Dwarf Varieties of Bamboo.

Bungo Sassa. Small, slender, grassy Bamboo. Loves shade. 2 to 3 feet.

B. agrestis. Slender stem; height 4 to 5 feet, ½ inch in diameter. Variegated leaves.

B. sananensis. Dark green leaves, white margin. Very ornamental. Loves a shady place.

B. pygmæa. Grassy; ornamental.

Hydrangeas.

These lovely shrubs are native of Japan, and we can furnish you the choicest colors in Pure White, Delicate Rose and Celestial Blue. Fine young plants. 25 cts. each.

NOVELTY. (Hydrangea stellata rubra.)

(The Pink Star Hydrangea.) A double rose, star-shaped Hydrangea, extremely beautiful. Profuse bloomer. 50 cts. each.

Conifers of Japan.

Sciadopitys verticillata (The famous Umbrella Pine) has been recognized as one of the grandest Pine trees in the world. *Gardening*, through the courtesy of whose publishers we are enabled to give our patrons a fine illustration of this handsome tree (see cut), gives the following description and history of it:

"Look at it in the picture— isn't it a beauty? Many an amateur is looking for a small, neat evergreen tree to plant in a small garden, how would the Umbrella Pine suit you? Our illustration is reproduced from a photograph taken last July of a specimen growing at Dosoris, Long Island. The tree is 13 feet high, 5½ wide, and a densely branched attenuated cone from the base up, and this is its natural habit. It grows at the rate of 9 to 12 inches a year in height. And aside from being one of the most striking of all evergreen trees, and one of the

neatest, it is also one of the hardiest. Although it can now be purchased in most of our leading nurseries, it isn't at all a common tree in cultivation, nor is it ever likely to be, for it is far from being a common tree in its native country. This, however, should render ambitious amateurs all the more eager to have one or two. To begin with, one Umbrella Pine may cost as much as six Norway Spruces; 15 or 20 years after planting, however, when you have got a specimen like the one in the picture here, do you think you would exchange it for any six Norway Pines you know of? We venture to say you would not; and if you should appreciate your Umbrella Pine as highly as the owner of this specimen values his one, you wouldn't give it for a hundred Norway Spruces. Then when you can accommodate only a few small trees in your garden, we would advise you to get the choicest and prettiest obtainable, providing they are perfectly hardy and appropriate.

"The Umbrella Pine is found wild in a restricted locality on Mount Kojasnin, in the Island of Nipon, Japan, where it becomes a tree 80 to 100 feet high. It is also planted and greatly esteemed by the Japanese people. The first living plant of it that got to Europe was in 1853, but that plant died. In 1861 cones or seed of it were sent by Fortune and Veitch to England, and from those seeds young plants were obtained, and the Umbrella Pine found a permanent footing in Europe. Besides raising them from seeds and cuttings (a tedious and precarious matter), our nurserymen also import young plants directly from Japan. A variegated-leaved variety has also found its way into our gardens, but it is quite scarce, and the coloring isn't very general all over the plants.

"In our gardens this pine is of the easiest possible cultivation. Fairly good ground, good drainage and shelter in winter from sweeping winds suit it very well. And one great point in its favor is that few evergreens are easier to be transplanted successfully. The specimen in the picture is growing on a gentle south-southeast slope in enriched very sandy land, well mulched in summer, and other trees near by afford it the necessary shelter from the searing winds."

We can furnish them from 12 inches to 10 feet in size. 12 to 18 inches, \$1.50 each; 18 to 24 inches, \$2.50 each. Extra fine, well-shaped specimens. Transportation prepaid by us.

Retinospora filifera pendula. One of the finest Japanese Retinosporas. Mr. Falconer, in the August, 1894, number of *Gardening*, says about Retinosporas:

"The Retinosporas are among the most beautiful evergreens of our gardens, and where they thrive well they are indispensable. From New York southward they live very well indeed; occasionally an extra hard winter or sudden cold snap immediately succeeding a hot spell in winter or early



THE JAPANESE UMBRELLA PINE (*Sciadopitys verticillata*).

CONIFERS OF JAPAN (*Retinospora filifera pendula*), cont'd. spring does them some damage. About Boston, while they do nicely in favored parts, there is a good deal of uncertainty about them. About Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington they are grand. They are Japanese plants, and like most other evergreens from that country, they love good ground, moisture and shelter. There is a large variety of *Retinosporas* in cultivation. Among the commonest and best are *plumosa* and its *gracilis* variety, also the *nana* and *nana aurea* forms of it. *Pisifera* is a fine species. Among the varieties commonly found in gardens, and mostly forms of the last named species, are *plumosa* and its golden form, *filifera pendula*; its golden variety, also another somewhat similar habited sort called *filiformis*. Then there are the club moss *Retinospora* (*lycopodioides*), the fern-branched (*filicoides*) the blue (*squarrosa*), the heath-like (*ericoides*), and many others."

Araucaria excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine). Beautiful for house decoration or outdoors in mild climate. Perfect specimens, 12 inches, \$1 each; 18 inches, \$2. Up to 4 feet. Particulars and prices for large specimens on application.

A. Bidwellii. Another sort of this choice conifer. Price same as *excelsa*.

Pot-grown Conifers.

Abies firma and other *Abies* sorts, strong plants in pots; **Cryptomeria Japonica**, **C. elegans**, **Cunninghamia Sinensis**, **Juniperus rigida variegata**, or green; **J. procumbens variegata**, or green; **Cephalotaxus drupacea**, **Larix leptolepis** (Japan Larch), **Retinospora** in sorts, fine pot-plants; **R. obtusa**, **R. squarrosa**, **R. pisifera**, **R. plumosa**, **R. ericoides**, **R. obtusa aurea**, **Pinus** in sorts, **P. Massoniana**, **P. parviflora**, **P. densiflora**, **P. koraensis**, **P. densiflora aurea** (The Sun Ray Pine), bright golden, very rare; **Podocarpus macrophylla**, green; **P. macrophylla**, variegated; **Tsuga Sieboldii**, **Taxus aurea**, very fine; **T. baccata**, **Thuyopsis dolabrata**, **Picea polita**, **P. alcockiana**, these last three varieties being equal to the others in attractiveness, thrift and adaptability.

75 cts. to \$1 each.

All these Conifers are pot-grown, and we can guarantee safe transport. Especially adapted for small gardens. Hardy.

Japanese and Australian Ferns.

Of these favorites we can furnish fine plants in sorts as follows, at 35 cts. each:

Adiantum monochlamys. Black; fine stems; hairy, soft fronds.

Angiopterys erecta. Evergreen fronds; very interesting.

Aspidium cordifolium. Long hanging fronds.

A. lepidocaulon. Creeping Fern; fine for hanging baskets.

A. falcatum. Fleshy trunk, foliage like cycad leaves.

A. tripteris. Cross-frond Fern.

A. viridescens. Both sides of the fronds are equal in beauty.

Asplenium rutæfolium, or **Thuya Fern**. So called from the leaves resembling the *Thuya*.

Lomaria Nipponica. Richly curled foliage.

Lycopodium Japonicum. Climbing Fern.

Menisium simplex. Curious broad leaves, attaching themselves to rocks. Especially fine for rockery.

Nephrolepis tuberosa, or **Sword Fern**.

Onoclea sensibilis. Very beautiful fronds. Deciduous.

Osmunda regalis. Beautiful fronds; attain a height of 12 inches.

Polypodium lingua. Long, thick blade.

Pteris serrulata. One of the most beautiful; long, thread-like leaves.

P. serrulata. Variety of above. The leaves are broader, with a white stripe.

P. cretica. Serrated leaf, with white stripe. Very beautiful.

Woodwardia orientalis. Very bushy and of easy growth.

Davallia bullata. These extremely delicate leaves look most interesting and ornamental when the roots are twisted in various shapes. For instance, a mass of roots is worked in a manner to represent a globe about 8 inches in diameter. These globes can be easily sent by mail when in a dormant condition, say from December to March. On arrival soak them well and hang them up in a shady place. The temperature need not be higher than ordinary room warmth. In a short time the delicate fronds will appear all over the globe, and the whole presents a most unique and beautiful sight. We ship thousands of these Fern balls in dormant condition every winter to Europe, where they are much appreciated. For porches, verandas, porticos and windows they form

a lovely ornament. In fall the foliage dies down, and the globe can be set aside for a short rest in a dark, cool place. In spring treat the same as before. We will send you globes of *Davallia bullata* by express or mail, paid, for 50 cts. to 75 cts. each, according to size.

Selaginella Lepodiphylla, or **Resurrection Plant**, we class amongst the Ferns.

This is something that always interests the children and the older folks alike. There it is, a shrunken, rounded ball of tightly folded leaflets, dry and dead. We drop it in a bowl of tepid water, and soon a frond-like tip curls slowly outward, then another, and another, until in a short time there is floating in the dish a beautiful metallic-green plant; a great, loose, expanded rosette of fine, fern-like leaves, both odd and beautiful. This experiment can be repeated many times, the plant curling tightly together when dry, and expanding when soaked in water. 15 cts. each, 3 for 30c.



SELAGINELLA LEPODIPHYLLA.

Australian Tree Ferns.

These grand Ferns we have in best sorts for greenhouse or house culture.

Cyathea dealbata, or **Silver Fern**.

C. medullaris, or **Black Fern**.

Dicksonia antarctica, and several other sorts.

The only time these Ferns can be shipped safely is from July to October. The stems are then in a dormant condition, and can be shipped with perfect safety. 1 foot high, \$2 to \$3, according to weight.

Aquatic or Water Plants.

Growing Water Lilies in Tubs.—One might suppose this would be a difficult task, but it is not. A Water Lily can be grown just as easily as a geranium or verbena, and with very little more trouble; all that is necessary to do, in order to secure a suitable place to grow it in, is to get an old wine cask, saw it in two, paint the outside green, or whatever other color you like the best, arrange three bricks in the yard in as sunny a situation as possible, and place the tub on them, filling it up with water, and it is ready to receive the plant. If the tub is large enough, say 3 feet across, it is not necessary to put the soil in the bottom; I prefer filling a box with soil just large enough to fit into the tub, and about 8 inches below the surface of the water, planting the lilies in the box. The reason I prefer this is because Water Lilies like very rich soil, say one-half loam and the other half fresh cow manure, all well mixed together. When the tub is three parts filled with this compost and the remaining part with water, it is next to impossible to keep the water sweet, but by putting the soil into a box this is easier accomplished. Now as to kinds of Water Lilies. I would prefer the tropical ones; they are much easier to grow than the native kinds, and besides they are more uncommon, and they flower quicker after being planted, and require less root room than the hardy kinds, and bear more flowers to a plant. Three of the best are *Nymphaea Devonensis*, red; *N. dentata*, white, and *N. azurea*, blue. The first two flower at night, while the blue variety blooms during the day. They are easy enough to raise from seed if proper accommodations are at hand, but they take time and attention. The best way, perhaps, is to secure growing plants, and set them in the middle of the box, using pieces of slate or stone on top of the roots to keep them in place. They can be put outside with safety the latter part of May. Restore the water lost by evaporation, and water the leaves overhead frequently in dry weather.—G. W. OLIVER, *U. S. Botanical Gardens, Washington, D. C., in Gardening, Chicago.*

Nelumbium speciosum, or Sacred Lotus, is the best known amongst all orientals. Good, strong roots we furnish in pure White, Rose, Red, or Variegated-flowering sorts, at \$1 each.

Trapa bispinosa, or Water Chestnut. Has been sold by peddlars as a great curiosity. Best adapted for aquariums. The curiously formed seed, if placed in water, will send forth stems and leaves bearing a small white flower. The seed is, however, the great curiosity, as it is shaped like the head of an ox, with two horns, sometimes with a pair of eyes clearly defined. One seed, 5 cts.; 6 seeds for 25 cts., postpaid.

Hedge Plants.

The New Hardy Orange, *Citrus trifoliata*.

"The Coming Hedge Plant."

As a hedge plant this Orange will be of the greatest value—in fact of unlimited value. An ideal hedge plant for the great South and Southwest has long been sought, and it will be found in this hardy Orange. The following are extracts from unimpeachable sources, and cannot be questioned: Prof. W. F. Massey, of the North Carolina College of Agriculture, writes in *Orchard and Garden*:

"We have no doubt that the hedge plant of all others, for all parts of this country, has at last been found, and its adoption can only be a question of time. * * This plant is a true Orange. Don't start, and say 'nonsense,' and that no Orange can be hardy enough for this purpose, for this question has been settled. The plant I refer to is the *Citrus trifoliata*, called by some *Limonia trifoliata*. * * The writer planted thirteen of these trees in the hills of northern Maryland in the spring of 1880, in a locality nearly 800 feet above tide water, but in a valley where frosts lay heavily. The following winter these little plants, which were seedlings out of 4-inch pots, and had made long, sappy shoots late in the autumn, which were unripe when winter set in, were exposed to a temperature of 18° below zero and 4° below at noon, with a bright sunshine and no snow on the ground. They were entirely unprotected during the whole of the spell, the coldest I ever knew, but were not injured in the least. These trees have never been protected, and are now in full bearing. * * Its advantages as a hedge plant are its natural dense habit of growth and the abundance of its sharp thorns. It is naturally a dwarf tree, and will need but little trimming to keep it within bounds. It will never become a nuisance, like the so-called Osage Orange or Maclura, by sprouting from the roots. * * Every branch and twig is of a bright, glossy green, and in summer and winter it will make the most ornamental of hedges. * * We hail it as the most promising plant yet found to take the place of the miserable Osage Orange, and give us a real defensive hedge without plashing or tying to 'patented' wires, and at the same time a most ornamental fruit-producing hedge."

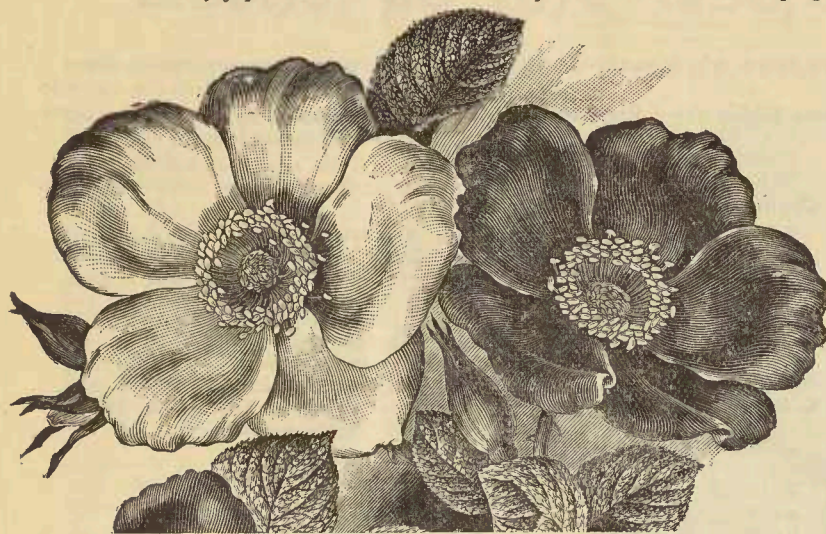
Dr. G. Devron, of New Orleans, writes to the *Southern Horticultural Journal*: "Having been one of the first to cultivate the *Citrus trifoliata* in the open ground in the United States, and perhaps the first to see it bloom and produce fruit in this country, I must say that I know of no variety of the citrus family that can be more neglected, more exposed to the extremes of temperature, or to excess of moisture and dryness, with so much impunity. In 17 years that I have had that *Citrus* under observation I never found an injurious insect on the tree or its leaves, flowers or fruit. The tree in Louisiana grows to the height of 10 or 12 feet, with numerous straight, stout and very sharp thorns (a good substitute for barbed wire)."

When used for hedging purposes, set the plants from 18 to 20 inches apart in a single row. The first fall, after growth ceases, cut to a height of 1 foot; the next fall to 2 feet, and so on, until 4 feet high. Strong young plants, good roots, 10c. each, 3 for 25c., \$7 per 100. We pay express.



The Japanese Rose, *Rosa rugosa*.

This hardy Japanese Rose in its white and pink forms is now developing



THE JAPANESE ROSE, *ROSA RUGOSA*.

handsome in its dark, wrinkled, leathery foliage, and attractive in its bright-colored hedges. For shrubbery belts it is well suited, and a good companion to the equally hardy *Rosa rubrifolia*, a European importation, which our insects seem to avoid.—W. C. EGAN, in *Gardening*. Extra strong plants, flowering first season, 50 cts. each.

its showy hedges, the fruitage of its first and most profuse bloom, and is at the same time producing, as it will continue to do for a long time, scattering blossoms as well. At all times during the summer a well grown bush will have some flowers. While the large, sweet-scented single blossoms set against its charming foliage is an attractive feature, there is an added beauty when the hedges, large as cherries, have assumed the color of maturity. From the white flower comes an orange-yellow and from the pink a bright red and glossy hedge. I use this Rose for a low hedge, and a more happy selection could hardly be made. To one living in a trying climate, far away from the home of the Cherokee, there is something poetic in the thought of a hedge of Roses. We dream of them, but in that dream come insect pests, winter-kill, whale oil soap and bellebore, until we become disgusted, and wake up and conclude to banish all Roses from the list of available plants for hedges, but we need do so no more. Here is a Rose perfectly hardy in most trying climates, free from all insect attacks, standing hot suns and moderate drouths, nearly always in bloom, extremely

Photinia glabra.

Foliage rosy pink, then red, later green. Flowers erica-like, pure white; in fall, black. Berries very much like *Laurustinus*. 60 cts. each.

Climbing Roses.

Novelty Rose, Crimson Rambler.

The grandest acquisition for climbing purposes. Hardy, and the most profuse blooming Rose known. It is of rapid, vigorous growth. The flowers are produced in trusses, pyramidal in shape, good specimens measuring 9 inches from base to tip, and 7 inches across, fairly covering the plant from the ground to the top, so that it is one mass of glowing crimson. The color is superb, and remains strong and vivid to the end. The profusion of bloom is marvelous. A correspondent of the *London Garden* stated that on one shoot he counted over 300 blooms. It is essentially a garden Rose, but makes a magnificent specimen in a pot or tub. It is adapted to the entire country, and should be in every garden in America.

Extra strong plants, \$1 each; blooming plants, 50 cts.

Greatest Novelty Rose, White Rambler.

Like the crimson in every respect of growth or habit, except that the blossoms are a most delicate blush white. The stock is very limited. We are the only house in America which carries this Rose.

Strong plants, \$2.50 each.

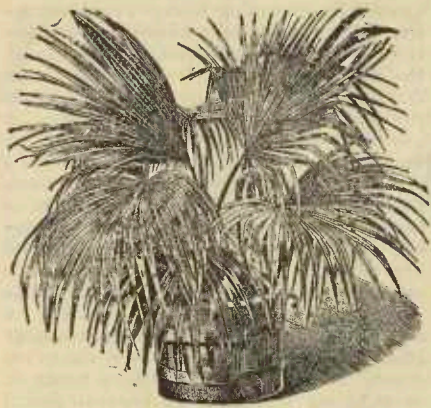


CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSE.

Palms.

We make a specialty of these beautiful plants, which so richly repay any expense incurred, or any care lavished on them.

Areca lutescens. Dark, glossy green leaves, golden yellow stem. Plant 1 foot high, 75 cts.



LATANIA BORBONICA.

Chamærops excelsa.

Leaves fan-shaped. Of very rapid growth and easy culture. Fine plants, 50 cts. each.

C. humilis. A variety resembling the above. The leaves are of a stiffer quality than the *excelsa*. 50 cts. each.

Cocos Weddelliana. The most graceful and elegant Palm imaginable. 12 to 18 inches high, 75 cts. each.

Corypha australis. \$1 each.

Cycas revoluta. Most beautiful. The so-called "Sago Palm." Leaves a dark, glossy green. Of very easy culture. Extra fine young plants, \$1.50 and upward.

Kentia Belmoreana. All Kentias are free from any disease. The foliage is beautifully curved. 9 to 12 inches high, 75 cts. each.

K. Forsteriana. Resembles the preceding, but the leaves grow more slender. Price same.

Latania Borbonica. One of our best Palms for hardiness and easy culture. The leaves are very large, broad and fan-shaped, and are of great beauty for decorations. Fine young plants, 50 cts. each; 9 to 12 inches high, extra fine plants, \$1 each.

Rhapis flabelliformis (see picture) and **humilis.** These Palms are furnished by the shoot. A group of 4 to 5 shoots makes the best specimens. Each shoot, 1 to 2 feet high, 50 cts.

Musa ensete. Tropical foliage; grand for lawn; most effective with masses of foliage plants. Seed sown early will produce plants 10 to 15 feet high the first season. Offered in this class, though of course not a Palm. Young plants, 50 cts. to \$1 each.



ZAMIA INTEGRIFOLIA.

Phoenix Canariensis, P. reclinata, P. tenuis. Any of these beautiful Palms, 12 to 18 inches high, \$1 each.

Washingtonia filifera. This now well-known, very handsome, choice Palm, in fine specimens, 12 to 18 inches high, \$1 each.

Zamia integrifolia. We have all heard of the wonderful beauty of the rare *Cycas revoluta*, a good specimen of which is worth from \$5 to \$50. Here we have a close relative, of little cost, quick growing, and almost, if not quite, as decorative a plant for windows, hallways, etc. The *Zamia* grows freely, and will thrive if need be with no sunlight at all. No Palm is more beautiful than this, with its numerous long fronds of vivid green, and of such majestic beauty that all stop in admiration of it. 30 cts. each, 2 for 50 cts., carriage paid.



RHAPIS FLABELLIFORMIS.

Palms are now the most fashionable plants for windows and house decoration. They require but little care beyond watering and sponging the leaves when required. We carry an assortment of all sizes, and can furnish EXTRA large, medium or small-sized plants. The large plants can be sent with PERFECT safety by freight to any part of the United States. Placed in jardinières, nothing equals the effect of these beautiful plants for room, vestibule and window decoration. Write us for prices on sizes not mentioned, and we will give you FULL particulars. We guarantee SAFE arrival.

Economic and Useful Plants.

The following named plants belong to the family of economical and useful plants, the cultivation and dissemination of which has done so much for the horticulturist's art.

Broussonetia papyrifera. (Paper Plant of Japan.) Very interesting. 50 cts. each.

Cinnamomum camphora. (Camphor Tree.) This tree should be cultivated in every locality where the thermometer does not fall below 10° above zero, Fahrenheit. It is one of the most beautiful evergreens imaginable; attains a height of 50 to 60 feet, of an upright habit; forms a beautiful dense crown; is entirely free from disease or insects; most valuable for its wood—from it is extracted the camphor of commerce. An avenue of these trees, or a single specimen, is superb; it is of rapid growth, and a most interesting tree. Small plants, 25 cts.; large ones, 50 cts.

C. sericeum. (Cinnamon Tree.) From the bark of the root of this tree is gained the cinnamon so much used in our kitchens; very interesting and ornamental; leaves ovate, of a deep glossy green; habit same as camphor tree; should not fail to be in any collection of rare plants. It will always excite great interest. 75 cts. to \$1 each.

Thea Chinensis. (The Tea Plant of Japan.) This is a highly interesting evergreen shrub; ornamental, with pretty, waxy white blossoms. Its young leaves furnish us tea, and there is no reason why horticulturists in California and the southern states cannot drink this delightful beverage, made from leaves of their own growing and curing. The commercial culture is not likely to become popular because of the cheaper labor in foreign tea growing districts. 25 cts. each.

Eucalyptus globulus. (Blue Gum.) This interesting tree comes from Australia, where it grows in large forests, and is said to absorb poisonous malaria and purify the air—it is called there also the "Fever Tree." Foliage glaucous green; fine for house culture. In Australian forests the leaves turn their edges to the sun, so that the anomaly of a forest without shade is presented. 50 cts. each.

E. rostrata. (Red Gum.) The foliage is very delicate and handsome, reddish, and the branches are drooping. 50 cts. each.

Grevillea robusta. (Silk Oak.) This is a beautiful plant for table or house decoration; of very rapid growth and easy culture; not infested by insects. The name "Silk Oak" has been given to it on account of the tips being covered with a silky down; flowers are a bright orange-red. The graceful form of the plant is well shown by our engraving. The foliage is also very enduring in its character. 18 to 24 inches high, pot-grown, 50 cts. each.

Magnolia Exoniensis. From China. Similar to the Evergreen Magnolia of the south, but different in that it bears large white magnificent flowers when but 12 to 18 inches high; a splendid flowering plant. 50 cts. to \$1 each.



Rhus vernicifera. (Lacquer Tree.) The inimitable Japan lacquer is produced from it. The Rhus belongs to the Sumach family, and forms a beautiful tree. 30 cts. each.

R. succedanea. (Vegetable Wax Tree.) Candles are made from the berries. 30 cts. each.

Solanum betaceum, or Tomato Tree. A fine ornamental tree or shrub, a native of South America. This most valuable addition to our list of fruits is as yet but little known in this country, a few people here and there having a specimen for ornament. When its value as a fruit is once fully appreciated, acres will be planted to it. It bears from seed the second season, and a young plant set out in the spring grows 6 feet high and comes into bearing by Christmas. The foliage is large and handsome, the branches spreading. The fruit, which hangs pendent in clusters below the foliage, is the size of a large egg, of a beautiful orange-salmon color when ripe. It has a delicious subacid taste, slightly resembling a tomato. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Climbers.

The following list of fine climbers includes the most desirable varieties used for that purpose. They are fine stock, and will surely give satisfaction.

Ampelopsis Japonica. One of the finest vines in existence. Covers trellises in an incredibly short time. Strong plants, 30 cts. each.

Akebia quinata. A very beautiful, perfectly hardy, fast-growing Japan vine, with magnificent foliage, producing flowers in large clusters of chocolate purple color, possessing a most delicious perfume. Unsurpassed for covering trellises and verandas, the foliage never being attacked by insects. 40 cts. each.

Actinidia arguta. Most ornamental fast-growing vine. Bears a number of white flowers, succeeded by a very sweet edible fruit, which is also fine for preserving. 40 cts. each

Berchemia racemosa. Beautiful climber; white flowers; not conspicuous. The beauty lies in the berries, which are a brilliant porcelain blue, borne in upright panicles. 35 cts. each.

Clematis, Mammoth Flowering Hybrid of the Jackmanni Type. In choicest sorts. Flowering vines, 50 cts. each.

C. Japonica. Single or double white; single or double purplish blue; single large steel blue. Fine strong plants, 35 cts. each.

C. paniculata. (Fragrant White Clematis.) One of the most beautiful of our hardy flowering vines. The flowers are pure white, and are borne in great panicles or clusters of bloom, fairly covering the plant, so that it is a mass or

sheet of fleecy white. These clusters are borne on long slender stems, which stand out boldly from between the glossy green leaves, and the gentlest breeze causes wavy crests of white to flow gently over their surface. The fragrance is delicious, resembling the English hawthorn blossoms, and is so subtle and penetrating that a large plant in bloom will fill the air with fragrance. It begins to bloom late in August or early in September, at a time when most other hardy climbers are out of bloom, an inestimable advantage. It is a strong, rapid grower, quickly reaching a height of from 15 to 20 feet, and spreading out when trained to wires or strings. It is perfectly hardy in all sections of the country, and we can unhesitatingly say that it is, in our opinion, the most valuable among hardy climbing vines. (See cut.) 30c. each.

Clematis coccinea. Bright vermilion scarlet; when placed in contrast with the blue, purple and white kinds, has a most striking effect. The form of the flowers is different from the others preceding; they are about 1½ inches long, 1 inch thick at the base, round and tapering to ½ inch at the neck. The petals, four in number, are curved back so as to reveal the yellow interior of the flower. It is equally hardy as the other well-known sorts. 25 cts. each.

C. crispa. Although a native of the southern states, it is entirely hardy. Like all the other Clematis, it is a rapid climber and profuse bloomer. The flowers are bell-shaped, purplish blue, and emit a rich fragrance. 25c. ea.

Kadsura Japonica. A very elegant climbing plant; glossy green foliage; white, wax-like flowers appear in summer, which form very handsome large red berries, resembling in shape a raspberry, but much larger and of a bright glossy red; is very ornamental and a fine plant for indoor culture. \$1 each.

Variegated foliage variety of above, very rare. \$2 each.

Rubus rosæfolius. Shrubby climber; double white, profusely flowering blackberry; flowers attain 2 inches in diameter; highly ornamental. 50 cts. each.

Schizophragma hydrangeoides. A grand climber, entirely hardy, covered with white starry blossoms. 30c. each.

Stauntonia hexaphylla. An extremely fine climber, bearing in spring long racemes of white flowers, very fragrant; fruit is edible. Can be highly recommended. 50 cts. each.

Tecoma grandiflora. Orange colored large flowers; fast-growing climber. 35 cts. each

Wistaria Sinensis. The single blue and single white variety; strong well established plants with flower racemes over two feet long. 75 cts. to \$1.

W., Double Blue. Quite rare. Strong plants, 75 cts. to \$1.50. according to size.

NOVELTY.

Smilax Walteri.

A beautiful hardy climber of the species Smilax. Exceedingly ornamental. Strong vines, 50 cts. each.

Remember, our prices include free delivery. We guarantee safe arrival.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA ON TRELLIS.

Carnations.

The following list of Carnations contains the best sorts only, their merits having been thoroughly tested and satisfactorily demonstrated.

- Portia.** Scarlet, of a most intense and attractive hue.
Daybreak. Delicate rose; very popular for corsage wear.
Grace Wilder. Rose-pink, of a most beautiful shade.
Edna Craig. Rose-pink.
Diaz Albertini. Rose-pink.
Wm. Scott. Rose-pink.
Tidal Wave. Deep rose; an excellent sort.
Fred. Creighton. Salmon-pink.
Lizzie McGowan. Pure white; one of the very best white Carnations.
Silver Spray. Pure white.
Uncle John. Pure white; of fine form and fragrance.

Any of the above Carnations we send you, postpaid, for 10 cts. each, or any 6 of the collection of 11 for 50 cts., in strong young plants. Ready April 1.

New and Rare Carnations.

- Meteor.** A brilliant scarlet, large flower.
Bridesmaid. Delicate rose-pink.
Magnet. A beautiful deep rose, color of freshly cut American Beauty rose.
Alaska. A snow white.

Any of these 4 novelties for 15 cts. each, the 4 for 50 cts., postpaid, in strong young plants. Ready April 1.



CARNATION, WM. SCOTT.

Chrysanthemums.

We are importers of the choicest novelties of this universally popular flower. We offer for delivery by April 1 the following 16 distinct and most beautiful sorts. Prize show winners.



CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Fuji Snow. Pure white; large, round; the petals quilled, outer ones incurved. (See picture.)

Paradise Beauty. (See picture.)

Snow Peak. Large, round ball, elevated in center; pure white.

Tokio Souvenir. Cream color; flat form; incurved; many hairs.

Snow of Nippon. Pure white; flat form; broad, incurved petals.

Green Emerald. Green flower; petals narrow, incurved; 6 inches in diameter. (See picture.)

Topaz-Emerald. Same as Green Emerald, but broader petals; yellowish green.

Dragon Blood. Dark blood color; petals flat, curling in center; slightly yellow reverse.

Buff Globe. Very large globe; petals narrow, tubular.

White Beauty. Magnificent large white. Petals tubular, open ends; greenish shade in center, the center petals drooping and curling up at tips.

Kioto Pink. Large pink; 9 inches diameter; petals lilac-pink inside, lighter shade reverse; incurved. (See picture.)

Nikko Yellow. Canary yellow; large flower; long, narrow petals, twining each other. (See picture.)

Hairy Buff. Large flower; broad petals, with many hairs.

White Nippon. Large white, over 9 inches diameter; petals medium.

Rose of Japan. Large, rosy flower, incurved.

Golden Eagle. Bright yellow; large, incurved ball.

Each 25 cts.; half the collection, \$1.75. The whole collection of 16, \$3, postpaid, in strong young plants.

Apply to us for "Novelties in Chrysanthemums."

Japanese Fruits.



JAPAN PERSIMMON.

Japan Persimmon.

At the head of Japanese fruits stands, without doubt, the Persimmon, the value of which is becoming better known every year. As a table fruit it is delicious, and dried it equals, if it does not excel, the fig. We have discarded all varieties but the best. Our stock is all raised in our own nurseries, grafted upon seedlings raised from selected seed of particularly vigorous growth. We export valuable stock only, and are responsible for all we sell to our customers. Inferior stock has been exported from Japan and sold by unscrupulous parties, thereby discouraging many. The varieties purchased from us will in every case prove satisfactory. Varieties for table use, which can be eaten fresh from the tree, are:

✓ **Dai-Dai Maru.** Round, red, very crisp and juicy.

✓ **Zenji Maru.** Fruit medium sized, round; skin red, marked with black at the end when quite ripe. Flesh crisp, rusty brown, best when touched somewhat by frost. One of the best for table use.

✓ **Kuro-Kume.** Fruit medium, large, oblate, somewhat four-sided; skin yellowish red; flesh orange, hardly any seeds; juicy and sweet; excellent quality.

✓ **Hyakume.** Fruit very large size, roundish oblate; skin vermilion-red, shows black at the end when ripe; fleshy, few seeds; flesh rusty brown, with many purplish brown dots; juicy, very delicious, superior to any other variety; ripens end of October.

✓ **Yedo-ichi.** Fruit large, roundish oblate; skin vermilion; one of the best.

✓ **Tsuru No-ko.** A smaller fruit than the above, but very fine in flavor and excellent for table use.

Varieties Requiring Preparation.

✓ **Yemon** is a variety which, to lose its natural astringency, and to become delicious, has to be placed in an empty liquor cask or barrel, after being taken off the tree, covered tightly with a lid, and left thus for 10 or 15 days, when they are fully ripe. A small quantity of strong liquor, about a tablespoonful per gallon, poured over them improves the flavor greatly. The fruit ripens without this process in time, but never is as delicious.

✓ **Hachija.** Fruit very large, oblong; skin rich red, black at the end when ripe; almost seedless. Can be prepared like Yemon.

✓ **Tane Nashi, or Seedless.** Very similar in shape to Hachija; skin a bright yellow. This variety, as well as Hachija, is exclusively used for drying.

The best soil for the Persimmon is a clayey loam. They require manuring once in the middle of winter. The manure is best applied in a circular furrow dug on the ground around the trunk of each tree. They must be pruned each alternate year, in early spring, or in the autumn harvest season. Persimmons are propagated by grafting only. Seedlings are very slow in bearing, and the fruit they bear is very astringent. The wood of this tree is highly valuable, in old trees being of the color and consistency of ebony. 3 to 5 feet, strong trees, 25 cts. each, 5 for \$1.

Japanese Plums.

The varieties here mentioned are the only ones indigenous to Japan and of any value.

✓ **Botankio.** (Better known as Kelsey's Plum.) A large, heart-shaped, greenish red Plum; small pits; very juicy, vinous flavor. 25 cts. each, 10 for \$2.

✓ **Hatankio.** Same as above in shape, but color or bloom of fruit a greenish yellow. 25 cts. each, 10 for \$2.

✓ **Nagate, Two Varieties.** One round, red, called Botan; very sweet and delicious. The other oblong, yellow, called Ogon. 25 cts. each, 10 for \$2.

✓ **Satsuma, or Blood Plum.** Flesh of this Plum is blood red, flavor delicious; fruit large, round; ripens in July. 30 cts. each, 5 for \$1.25.

✓ **Yosobe.** Round, yellowish red, medium early. 50 cts. each, 10 for \$4.

✓ **Shiro Sumomo, or White Japan Plum.** Resembles a green gage; fine for table and excellent for preserving. 50 cts. each, 10 for \$4.



LOQUAT, OR JAPAN MEDLAR. (See page 35.)

Loquat.

✓ **Espilus Japonica.** (Japan Medlar or Loquat.) An evergreen tree, blooming in October and November; bears bunches of yellow fruit in May and June. The fruit is the size of a medium plum, of a very agreeable vinous flavor; tree bears most profusely. 25 cts. each, 10 for \$2.

✓ **The Giant Loquat** is a tree of the same family, but comes from some islands south of Japan; bears a larger fruit, \$1 each, 10 for \$7.50.

Lit-Chi.

(Strawberry Tree.)

This tree comes from China. It bears fruits resembling on the outside large strawberries, the pulp of which surrounds a very soft shell containing a kernel, round which is the flesh of the fruit, the taste of which is sweet and highly aromatic; this fruit can be eaten raw, and is exported largely from China when dry. Only pot-grown plants are safe to transplant. Very rare as yet. \$1 to \$2 each, according to size.

HARDY PLANTS FOR EASTERN STATES.**Japanese Mammoth Chestnut.**

✓ Is remarkable for its great size and fine flavor, in these respects being superior to the European varieties. The tree is similar in habit of growth to the Italian Chestnut. It is a handsome, sturdy, healthy tree, one of the most useful that can be grown. It grows in northern Japan, and has proved to be sufficiently hardy almost anywhere in the United States.

Many people are deterred from planting nut-bearing trees by the thought that 15 or 16 years have to elapse before bringing the tree into bearing condition, while in fact the Japan Mammoth Chestnut tree bears at 3 or 4 years of age. The size of the nut is remarkable, some weighing 1½ ounces. No nut tree in cultivation promises to be more remunerative. Care has to be taken in purchasing these trees to be sure of receiving the true *Mammoth* variety, as many inferior trees bearing small nuts are exported from Japan, and palmed off as "*Giant Chestnut*." The difference in very young trees can be seen in the leaf, which is larger in the Mammoth than in the ordinary Chestnut. 30 cts. each, 10 for \$2.50.

Japanese Sweet Chestnut.

The Japanese Sweet Chestnut, though very little known, will prove of great value to us. It is comparatively dwarf, fruits early, and is far harder than the Spanish species. There are trees of it here not over 6 feet high, with many burs on them now, and these trees are seedlings, not more than five years old. I have seen burs on them when mere bushes of but 3 to 4 feet. Being harder than the Spanish is a great gain. Hereabouts the Spanish has to become acclimatized before it stands our winters unscathed. On the other hand, of the Japanese species, as represented by hundreds of seedlings and other trees of it here, I have never known one to be injured in winter. It will probably succeed in Western New York, and perhaps further north. The nuts are as large as the Spanish, but not the equal of our native species in quality. Large size in fruits, however, is very taking. As this Japanese sort grows to but a small tree, it renders possible the growing of it in small gardens, where room could not be given to one of the larger growing sorts.—JOSEPH MEEHAN, in *Gardening*.

Japan Walnuts.

✓ **Juglans Sieboldiana.** This species is found growing wild in the mountains of northern Japan, and is, without doubt, as hardy as an oak. The leaves are of immense size, and of a charming shade of green. The nuts, which are produced in extreme abundance, grow in clusters of 15 or 20, have a shell thicker than the English Walnut, but not as thick as

the Black Walnut, very much resembling pecan nuts. The meat is sweet, of the very best quality; flavor like butternut, but less oily, and much superior. The trees grow with great vigor, assuming a very handsome form, and need no pruning; mature early, bear young, and are more regular and productive than the English Walnut. This species is of very easy culture, accommodates itself to the soil and grows with great vigor, and is very easily transplanted with safety. 1 to 2 feet, 30 cts. each, 10 for \$2.50; 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each, 10 for \$3.50; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, 10 for \$4.

✓ **J. Sieboldi cordiformis.** The strangest nut in existence. The form of the nut is that of a heart, with a sharp point at base. When ripe, if thrown into boiling water and left to boil about five minutes, with a slight blow on the shell the heart-shaped kernel can be extracted as a whole. Flavor rich and melting. Prices same as *Juglans Sieboldi*.



JAPANESE MAMMOTH CHESTNUT.



ELÆAGNUS LONGIPES IN RIPE FRUIT AT DOSORIS.

JAPAN WALNUTS, continued.

✓ **Kaghazi Walnut.** The hardiest of all soft-shelled varieties; it is a vigorous, rapid grower, transplanted very easily; commences fruiting at a very early age; extremely prolific; it is a late bloomer, and thus escapes the spring frosts to a wonderful degree; nuts very large, kernel full, sweet and delicious. 1-year trees by mail, 35 cts. each.

✓ **California Soft Shell Walnut.** By mail, 1-year trees, 35c.

Prunus tomentosa.

A most peculiar Japanese Cherry Plum. Forms a medium sized tree, 8 to 10 feet high; can be trained into any shape, but grows naturally in form of a bush, covered in spring with red fruit, size of a small cherry; the stone is very small, and the flesh is sweet, with a subacid flavor. Excellent for preserving, and a nice table fruit. 50 cts. each.

Chinese Quince. (Maru-Mero.)

✓ This tree, if properly trained, attains the size of a medium sized pear tree; it is very hardy. The fruit attains a remarkably large size—15 to 20 inches in circumference and from 6 to 8 inches in length—and is of a superior and fine flavor. Should be largely planted. 50c. each, 10 for \$4.

Elaeagnus longipes.

Our illustration shows the true plant in fruit; its branches are weighted down, one upon the other, by their load of berries. Our artist's assistant holds up a branch to show

you how the red berries hang in myriads from the under side, but as they are too small to show distinctly in a picture so much reduced in size, the spray of fruit which we photographed separately (see opposite) will not only give you a fair idea of the handsome appearance and plenteousness of the berries, but also of the fine, clean, silvery-hued foliage of the shrub.

This *Elaeagnus* is a native of Japan, and although it has long been cultivated in gardens, it is only within the last few years that its merits have been generally appreciated, and it has become in much demand. Indeed, so great has been the demand for it, and so little has it been known, that some of the European wholesale nurserymen have dumped upon the American market all manner of trash in the way of an *Elaeagnus* they seemed to have in stock, spreading disappointment wherever their plants have been disseminated. *Elaeagnus umbellatus*, a late fall-fruiting species, is the one they have sent us most of.

Elaeagnus longipes blooms about the middle of May, when it bears myriads of small greenish, silvery yellow flowers; about the first of July its fruit is ripe, and the plants are then in their most ornamental condition. The berries will hang for some weeks in good condition on the shrubs, providing the robins conclude to let them alone. The fruit is pleasant to eat, and it makes a nice sauce. The only objection to its use for preserves is that we have trouble in making its jelly set firmly. This *Elaeagnus* may be propagated from cuttings or from seed. 20 cts. each, 6 for \$1, postpaid. Order early.—*Gardening*, May 15, '93.

Japanese Oranges.

The Unshiu, or Seedless Orange (*Satsuma, Oonshiu*). This is a fine table Orange; the fruit is from 2 to 3 inches in diameter, oblate, of a deep orange color. The rind, which is very thin, separates easily from the pulp; the pulp is deep yellow, of fine flavor, very juicy, with no seeds, or with very few; of a late keeping quality. We have eaten this Orange in Japan as late as June. The tree can be trained into standard bush or pyramidal shape; it attains a height of 15 to 20 feet. In Japan the bush form prevails, and is generally adopted, as typhoons are quite numerous at certain seasons of the year, and thus the tree can not be left to grow as standard. This Orange can bear a temperature of 20° above zero. 25 cts. each.

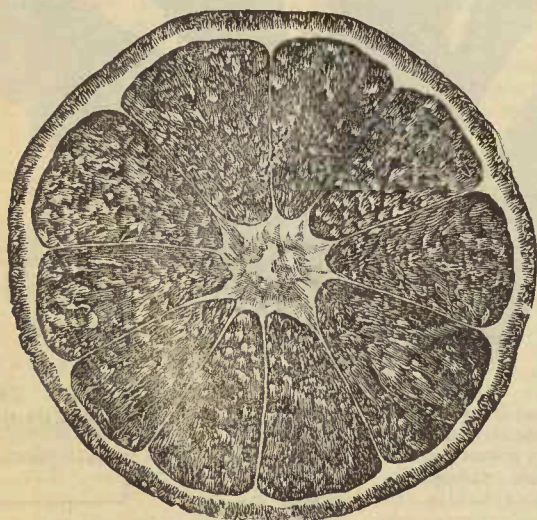
Canton Hybrid. A new variety, originally from China, has been introduced into our Japanese nurseries. A very fine table fruit; it is thin skinned, very juicy; rind adheres to pulp; is bright orange-yellow, of a particularly agreeable subacid flavor; few or no seeds. 1s truly an Orange of great merit. \$1 each.

The Kin-Kan (Japan), Kum-Quat (China). A variety of Orange, the great merits of which are as yet comparatively unknown. The tree forms a medium-sized pyramid from 15 to 20 feet high, but can be trained into any shape desired. It is most to be recommended for its superior hardiness (as, if once well established, a temperature of 10° to 15° above zero Fahrenheit will not injure it) and also for its early and profuse bearing capacity, the branches being literally covered with fruit. The fruit itself is oblong, of a bright golden yellow, like a medium sized egg plum, the rind almost as thin as a cherry's, sweet and juicy; can be eaten with the fruit; the pulp is juicy, subacid, very refreshing. It recommends itself mostly for crystallizing and preserving, but is also eaten fresh from the tree.



ELÆAGNUS LONGIPES, SPRAY OF FRUIT. (See opposite page.)

Cut into halves, it is used in Japan during summer as an ingredient for all cooling drinks, to which it imparts a delicious flavor. As a plant for pot culture in the eastern climate it cannot be too highly recommended, not being as tender as the other Oranges. A small tree laden with the golden fruit is one of the greatest ornaments to window garden or conservatory, and those who buy the well grown plants we offer will be greatly pleased with their experiment. Pot-grown trees, \$1 each; trees open-ground, which can be planted into pots, and will grow into fine specimens, 50 cts. each.



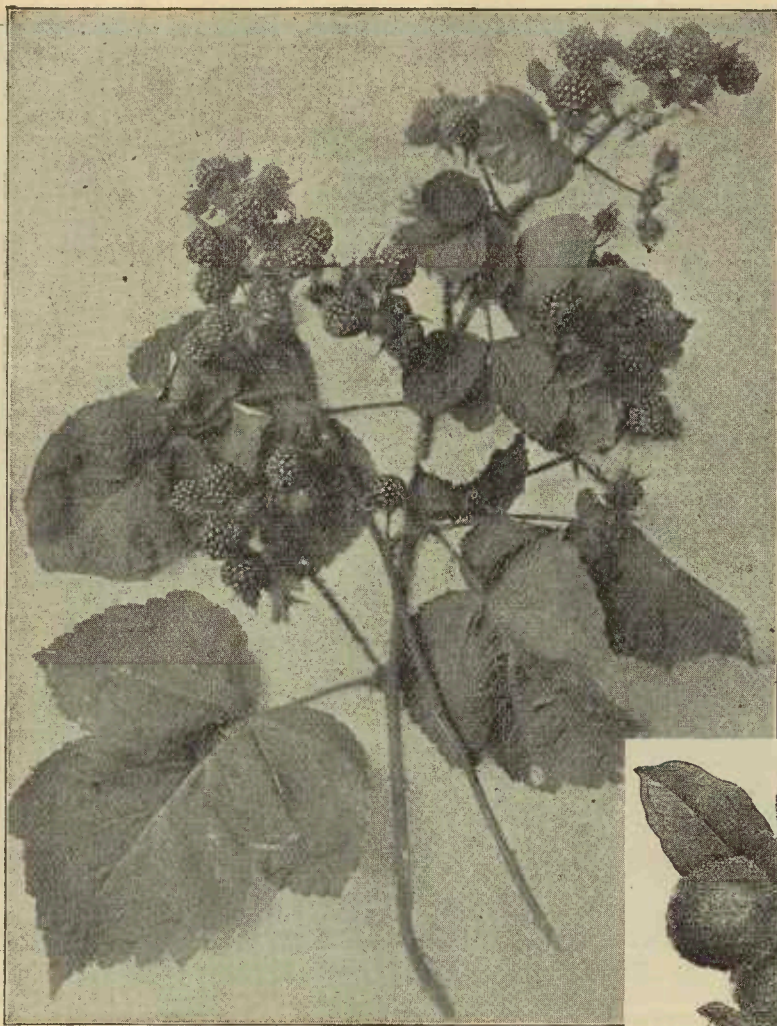
UNSHIU ORANGE, IN CROSS-SECTION.

BUSHIN-KAN.

(The Five-fingered Orange of Japan.)

CURIOUS NOVELTY.

One of the greatest horticultural wonders. This Orange tree bears a fruit the exact counterpart of a *human hand*, and that a hand with *long pointed nails*! The fingers are perfect—the nails with the long claw-like aspect being rendered in curious likeness. The fruit hangs on the tree like a human hand, with the ball of the thumb clearly defined. Fruits when quite young; not edible, although in Japan a good jam is prepared from it. The tree itself is the same as any other Orange tree, with fine, large, glossy foliage and long thorns on the branches. As an ornamental oddity, nothing to equal this has been offered in a generation. Price, per strong plant, without fruit, \$1.50 to \$2; with fruit, \$2.50 to \$5 each.

JAPANESE WINEBERRY (*Rubus phoenicolasius*).**Myrica rubra.**

(Sieboldi and Zuccarini, Myricaceae.)

This evergreen fruit-bearing tree, indigenous to Japan, has only lately attracted the attention of botanists. It is a native of the southern parts of Japan; attains a height of 40 to 50 feet and a diameter of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. The foliage, which is evergreen, slightly dentated, is of a firm, leathery texture. The fruit blossom appears early in spring, and the fruit ripens during the month of July. It resembles in shape a firm blackberry, an inch long by three-fourths of an inch in diameter. It contains a single seed-stone of light weight. There are two varieties of this fruit. The one is a dark red, almost black, the other a light rose. The fruit is highly flavored, vinous and sweet, and answers all the purposes of our blackberry. It is delicious as a dessert fruit; makes a fine preserve, jelly or jam. The juice extracted from it may be taken as a refreshing beverage in its fresh state, and after being allowed to ferment produces a fine wine; set with alcohol, a brandy is gained from it equal to our famous blackberry brandy. The tree itself is highly ornamental, and fine for pot culture in colder climate; will bear fruit readily when thus grown; tree is perfectly hardy in all latitudes of no greater cold than 15° above zero. It has been fully treated by Professor Georgeson, late of the Imperial College at Tokio, in *The American Garden* for February, 1891, by permission of which excellent magazine we produce the picture. Strong plants, 24 inches high, \$1; small plants, 50 cts.



MYRICA RUBRA. (Full Size).

The Japanese Wineberry.

(Rubus phoenicolasius.)

The leading cultural article in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, of London, October 7, is "On the cultivation of some of the rarer fruits and vegetables." The first mentioned is the "Japanese Wineberry." After dealing with it in detail, the English writer concludes with, "I consider this fruit a real acquisition." During the last few years a great deal has been written in this country about this plant, some writers upholding and others denouncing it. Our own experience with it dates back about fifteen years; in fact we were the first one to identify it for Mr. Childs, who "sent it out," and, too, for Mr. Carman, who attacked it. We grew it at first as we have grown hundreds of other plants for a botanical rather than horticultural purpose. And now after probably the longest intimate experience with it in this country on record, our opinion of it may be summarized in the following sentence: Where it is hardy and is well cared for, it is a good fruit; where it isn't reliably hardy it isn't worth while to bother with it. Plants 30 cts. each, 2 for 50 cts.—WM. FALCONER, *Gardening*, Nov. 15, 1895.

We bring
to you the
horticul-
tural gems
of the Island
Kingdom.

**Japan Golden Rasp-
berry or Mayberry.**

(Rubus incisus.)

Large golden fruit, exceedingly sweet. Prolific bearer. 30 cts. each, 2 for 50 cts.; bearing plants. Picture by courtesy of Gardening.

Rubus Sorbifolius.

A Novelty, which may well be called a Strawberry-Raspberry. The fruit has the shape and appearance of a strawberry; flavor is that of a raspberry; foliage resembles the rose. Was found in the summer of 1894 in the mountains of Japan. Hardy. The fruit ripens in June and July, and the shrub is a most profuse bearer. A truly grand novelty. 60 cents each, 5 for \$2.50, 10 for \$4.

Prices include delivery.

**STRAW-
BERRIES.**

Choice sorts, mostly originated and grown in California. Hardy east.

Australian Crimson.

One of the best for a hot climate; is very extensively grown in Los Angeles county, California, and in many other counties in the state. Its main fruiting season in southern California commences in March, and continues through April, May, June and July; large crops are also harvested in January, provided there is not too much rainy weather. Being so very early and so extremely late, it is one of the most profitable varieties to grow in a warm climate. It is a most excellent shipper; the fruit averages very large, is of a brilliant crimson color, and most deliciously flavored. The demand for plants of this variety is very great. We offer heavily rooted plants at 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100.

Dollar. A variety of the greatest excellence; sells for from 15 to 20 cents more per crate than most other varieties; is very early; large size, glowing crimson in color, and possesses an exquisite flavor; fine shipper; is grown extensively in Placer county, California; is a beautiful grower, with heavy, dark green leaves to protect the blossoms from frosts and late spring rains; yields a large second crop in many localities; is enormously productive. 35 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100.

Hood River. (Clark's Seedling.) The great shipping berry of the Pacific northwest; claimed to be earlier than Michel's Early. It can be picked when white and shipped to New York, and it will come out a waxy crimson dotted with golden seeds; a most wonderful yielder; berries large and of a most delicious flavor. This variety took a medal at the World's Columbian Exposition. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100.

Mexican. (Arizona Everbearing.) A plant with heavy, dark green foliage; fruit enormous in size, cherry red in color, deliciously sweet and highly flavored; a tremendous fruiter; everbearing in southern California. This will be widely cultivated when better known. 35 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.



JAPAN GOLDEN RASPBERRY OR MAYBERRY.

Columbian. A famous variety from Mississippi; a rapid, beautiful grower; berry large size, a deep glowing red, flavor superb; as early as Michel's Early, very firm and extremely productive, as it gives two crops of luscious berries in a season in warm climates. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100.

Far West. A variety from the state of Washington, for which great things are claimed. It is a shuckless variety, a magnificent fruiter; fruits large, long, sweet, and of exquisite flavor, one of the finest growing Strawberries we have ever seen; we have reason to believe that this Strawberry is going to prove of great value. 30 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100.

Saunders. The nearest to a frost-proof Strawberry of any variety known; is a grand variety in every other respect, too, being immense in size, a deep, glistening red color, and possessed of a fascinating, tartish flavor; is an enormous yielder; the fruit very solid and firm. We strongly urge everybody to try this berry, as it is a great money maker; a highly attractive and handsome berry, showing to great advantage in the boxes. In all frosty and cold localities the Saunders should be given a trial. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100.

Triomphe de Gand. Grown very extensively in the Sacramento Valley, and shipped by the carload to New York city and other eastern points; is highly flavored, and possessed of a brilliant, glossy red color, extremely productive; should be grown in a very rich soil. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100.

Oregon. The same as the Triomphe de Gand, except that it gives two or more crops per season. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100.

Choice Orchids.

These beautiful plants have been for years considered out of reach of any one not boasting a grand hothouse, an experienced gardener, and a long purse. All this is a thing of the past. While amongst Orchids those from the most tropical countries are still only accessible to the above-mentioned trio, there are hundreds of others, most beautiful varieties, whose culture is as simple and easy for any amateur as is that of the rose or geranium. Those we list require no separate greenhouse, but can be grown in the same temperature as may the rose and other tender plants. Those marked with a star (*) may be grown in the window in an ordinary living room, provided that moisture is not withheld in the period of growth. All species given do not require any high temperature. Cultural directions will be sent with every plant, if so desired. The prices given are for healthy, strong plants.

***AERIDES Japonicum odoratum.** Japan. The flowers are waxy white, with lilac lip; very fragrant, and grow in long racemes. Can be grown in pots or baskets. 50 cts each.

***ANGRÆCUM falcatum.** Japan. Flowers pure white, with a long spur attached to each blossom. Very interesting; blooms freely. Can be grown in pots or baskets. 50 cts. each

ARPOPHYLLUM spicatum. Mexico. Rose and purple flowers, clustered about the spike. Best grown in baskets. \$1 each

ACINETA Barkeri. Mexico. Drooping racemes of showy, highly fragrant blossoms. Grow best in baskets. \$1 ea.

***BLETIA Hyacinthiana** (Hyacinth Orchid). Japan and China. One of the easiest grown earth Orchids. The bulbs are planted in pots in the usual manner. Water freely at season of growth. The long flower spikes are brilliant with the butterfly shaped blossoms. Two varieties. Rich deep rose color. Good flowering plants, 50 cts.; extra strong, \$1. Pure white (rare), blooms in winter, \$1 each.

BARKERIA elegans. Mexico. Deciduous Orchid. Rich flowers of delicate rose and white. 75 cts each

BRASSAVOLA glauca. Mexico. Blooms in early spring. Best grown on blocks. Large cream-white flowers, with pink streaks in throat. \$1.50 each.

BRASSIA verrucosa. Guatemala. Flowers spider-like, grown on long, arching spikes. Should be grown in pots of fibrous peat, and not allowed to shrivel. Easy of culture. \$1 ea.

***CALANTHES.** Terrestrial or Earth Orchids. Cultivated in pots. Especially adapted for beginners, being most easy of culture. Flowers in midwinter; thrives in any ordinary greenhouse.

***C. discolor.** Japan. Rosy flowers, borne on erect spikes. \$1 each.

***C. textori.** Japan. Pale yellow. \$1 ea.

CATTLEYES rank amongst the most beautiful Orchids in existence. They are all natives of the south, require a moderate temperature, plenty of light and good ventilation. They can be grown in pots in peat or Orchid fiber, or in baskets suspended, as most convenient. They, like all Orchids, require a liberal supply of water during the growing season. Fall and winter.

C. citrina. (The Tulip Orchid) Flowers large, 3 inches across; a clear lemon-yellow, deliciously scented. Blooms April to May. \$1 each.

C. Dowiana. Costa Rica. Requires a somewhat higher temperature than ordinary Orchids. The flowers are gorgeous. Rich velvety crimson, red and yellow. \$2 to \$3 each.

C. Skinneri. Mexico. Coolhouse. Superb, rich rose flowers in large spikes. \$1 to \$1.50 each.

C. trianae. Columbia. The most useful Orchid under cultivation, as the flowers are borne in midwinter, when most in demand, lasting, when cut, a long time. The shades are superb, ranging from pure white to rose and royal purple. \$1 to \$3 ea.



A BASKET OF ORCHIDS.



EPIDENDRUM VENOSUM.

ORCHIDS, continued.

CHYSIS bractescens. Mexico. Easily grown in baskets. Flowers pure waxy white. Very beautiful. \$1 to \$2 each.

***CYMBIDIUM ensifolium.** Japan. Grown in pots. Flowers greenish white, very fragrant. Easy of culture. 50 cts. each.

***CYPRIPEDIUM Japonicum.** Japan. Easily cultivated in pots. Flowers rosy and white; very pretty. 50c. ea.

***C. macranthum.** Same as above, but flowers lemon-yellow. 50 cts. each.

***C. caudatum roseum.** Central America. Brilliant rosy flowers, with the peculiar elongation of petals, which often hang down over a foot from the flower. Most beautiful and showy. \$2 to \$3 each.

***DENDROBIUM moniliforme.** Japan. Coolhouse species; grows in pots or baskets. Flowers abundantly in winter. Color white or rosy flush, very fragrant. 75 cts. each.

EPIDENDRUMS. We list some of the easiest grown. They require no higher temperature than 50 to 55 degrees.

E. aromaticum. Mexico. Yellow flowers; very fragrant. \$1 each.

E. nemorale. Mexico. Easy of culture. \$1 each.

E. venosum. Florida. (See picture.) One of the most beautiful cheap Orchids under cultivation. Immensely superior in beauty to many a five-dollar Orchid. The flowers are gorgeous in color, varying in beautiful shades of pink and greenish chocolate color, which change with age to a rich yellow and chocolate. 50 cts. each.

LAELIAS. These species are amongst the finest flowering Orchids. They should occupy a prominent place in every collection for their easy culture and showy wealth of flowers. Same treatment at Cattleyas answers for the Laelias. They thrive in pots as well as baskets.

L. anceps. Mexico. This beautiful Orchid comes in flower about Christmas. The flowers are a rosy blush color, with velvety purple lip, shaded and marked with crimson and yellow. \$1 each.

L. albida. Guatemala. Flowers of pure white or delicate rose, with lilac lip; bloom from December to February. \$1 each.

L. autumnalis. Mexico. Large flowers, of a rich rose color. 50 cts. each.

L. Mayalis. Deep rich rose or crimson. \$1.50 each.

LYCASTES are free bloomers, and one of the most popular genuses amongst amateurs. They are most easy to grow, and succeed best in cool temperature.

L. aromatica. Mexico. Lemon-yellow flowers; very sweet scented. 75 cts. each.

LYCASTE Deppei. Guatemala. Flowers yellow and white; very showy. \$1 each.

L. Skinneri. The beginner's favorite Orchid. Most grateful of Orchids, rewarding the grower with masses of brilliant, large flowers of the most beautiful rose pink, with crimson spots on the white lip. \$1 to \$2 each.

ODONTOGLOSSUMS. These Orchids bear flowers on long, graceful spikes.

O. nebulosum. Mexico. Large white flower, the lip spotted. \$1 each.

O. maculatum. Mexico. Bright yellow flowers, spotted with brown. \$1 each.

O. Cervantes. Mexico. White spotted flowers. \$1.50 ea.

O. Krameri. Costa Rica. Most beautiful Orchid. \$5 ea.

ONCIDIUMS. Are easy of culture; thrive well in low temperature. Flowers are of peculiar shapes and colors.

O. Cavendishianum. Guatemala. Brilliant yellow and brown flowers. \$1 each.

O. incurvum. The pure white and lilac flowers are produced in great numbers on long stems. Blooms in September and October. \$1 each.

O. tigrinum. Guatemala. Large yellow flowers, very sweet scented. \$1.50 each. (See picture below.)

PHAJUS. These are tall, noble-growing Orchids, and thrive best cultivated in pots of fibrous loam.

P. grandifolius. Japan and China. Foliage bright green. The leaves grow to be a foot tall. Flowers are pale yellow, with spotted lip; very showy. \$1 each.

P. maculatus. Japan and China. The foliage is beautifully mottled with golden yellow spots. Flowers golden yellow. Very easy of culture. \$1.50 each.

SOBRALIA. These Orchids are unlike any of the other species. The flower stems are reed-like, and the large, showy flowers appear in succession, rarely more than one being open at a time, making the flowering season last a long time. Grow them in large pots filled with rough fibrous peat.

S. macrantha. Guatemala. Large velvety purple flowers. \$1.50 to \$2 each.

SCHOMBURGKIA tibicinis. West Indies. The best of the Schomburgkias, producing quantities of handsome flowers 3 inches in diameter, slightly odorous; purplish chocolate and pink; petals wavy edged. Often called "Cow-horn Orchid." 75 cts. to \$1 ea.; large, \$2 50 ea.

STANHOPEA. These Orchids are best grown in baskets suspended from the roof of the greenhouse. The flowers droop downwards.

S. oculata. Guatemala. Large fragrant flowers. 75c. ea.

We allow on every purchase of 5 Orchids, 5 per cent.; on purchase of 10 Orchids, your choice, 10 per cent. Our prices include delivery.

We furnish on application the finest Orchid fiber in existence, collected for that purpose, at 20 cts. per lb., postpaid.



ONCIDIUM TIGRINUM.

Select Cacti.

The most curious and interesting of all plants. Succulent, thick-stemmed plants of grotesque form, and, with the exception of one section of the family, entirely leafless, but generally furnished with spines and stickers. If they never bloomed, their oddity and ease of growth would make them favorites, but they bear beautiful and curious flowers also, some of them reckoned among the finest in the world.

Do not give them over much pot room. Make the soil half and half rich loam and sand, and give each pot deep and heavy drainage of charcoal or broken pots. In winter give water very sparingly, only just enough to keep the stems from shriveling. In spring and summer while growing rapidly, give plenty of sun, and copious supplies of water. Most sorts can be bedded out in summer. Fine for rockery or elevated beds, where water cannot stand on the roots and rot them. The following sorts are all magnificent bloomers, really among the most glorious flowers which the world ever saw. The plants we offer are all pot-grown, strong, vigorous, well rooted, and in most cases ready to bloom very soon.



ANHALONIUM FISSURATUM.

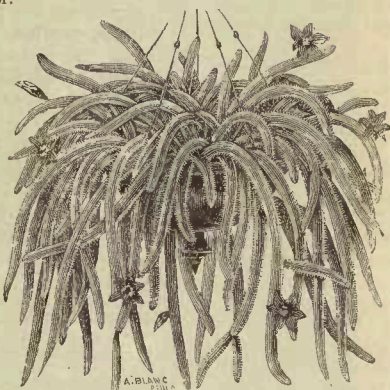
ANHALONIUM.

- A. fissuratum.** (Mexico.) (See picture.) Rare and curious; resembles somewhat an aloe. Petals of flowers rose, stamens white, with brilliant orange colored anthers. 50 cts. each.
- A. prismaticum.** (Mexico.) Beautiful species, 6 to 12 inches in diameter; pale green, the top of plant crowned with a dense woolly tuft. Flowers silvery white, stamens pale lemon, anthers brilliant orange color. One of the rarest. 50 cts. to \$1 each.

CEREUS.

This class of Cacti is well-known for the remarkable beauty of all its members. Flowers of all species belonging to it are large, brilliant or beautiful in color. The finest sorts are listed:

- C. colubrinus.** (Mexico.) Tall-growing cylindrical species. Night bloomer. Flowers large, creamy white. 30 cts. to \$1 each.
- C. flagelliformis?** (Mexico.) (See picture.) Beautiful for hanging baskets. Cylindrical trailing branches, covered with rosy flowers. 25 cts. each.
- C. grandiflorus.** (Mexico.) Well-known night-blooming Cereus. Large flowers, nearly a foot across; deliciously fragrant, color pure white. Begin to open about 7 in the evening, and are fully open by 11 o'clock. 20 cts. to 50 cts. each.
- C. triangularis.** (Mexico and Florida.) A very rapid grower. Attains immense proportions if planted outside a house. Flowers superb, often 15 inches across. Of a pale cream white, with magnificent clusters of silky stamens and a large lemon-yellow pistil. A gorgeous plant. 25 cts. to \$1 each.
- C. tuberosus.** (Mexico.) Tuberos root, resembling a dahlia root. Stems 1 to 4 feet high; slender, candelabra-branched, covered with delicate lace work of interlacing white spines. Flowers about 2 to 3 inches in diameter, pale rose or lilac color. Most beautiful of the species of small-growing Cereus. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

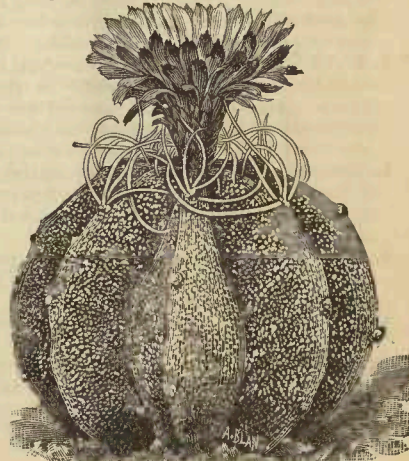


CEREUS FLAGELLIFORMIS.

ECHINOCACTUS.

Globular or oval plants, from a few inches across to 2 to 3 feet. The flower is borne near the top, and the plant has bunches of spines on the ribs.

- E. bicolor.** (Mexico.) Flowers rose color; very handsome. 50 cts.
- E. capricornus.** A splendid species. 16 inches high, 10 inches in diameter. Flowers large, of a beautiful lemon-yellow, shining like satin, with a silvery red center. (See picture.) 50 cts. to \$2 each.
- E. horizonthalonius.** (Northern Mexico.) One of the very best for general cultivation. Flowers a rosy lilac to deep purple. 50 cts. to \$1 each.
- E. longihamatus.** (Mexico.) Flowers when but a few inches high. Bears often 6 to 10 flowers at one time, and its beauty can hardly be described. Color of blossoms yellow center, outside brilliant red. 50 cts. to \$1 each.
- E. lepothele.** (Mexico.) Resembling in shape the well-known *E. Texensis*, or "Devil's Pin Cushion." Flowers sulphur-yellow, with a broad band of maroon at base of petals. Flowers at intervals throughout the whole year, this rendering it a very desirable variety. 50 cts. to \$1 each.
- E. pilosus.** (Mexico.) Very rare. 6 to 18 inches. Spines amber and gold colored, growing long and hair-like, completely covering the plant. \$1 to \$5 each.
- E. Texensis.** (Mexico.) "Devil's Pin-cushion." Spines rosy red, flowers bright rose color; fruit red, 1 to 2 inches long, set with little tufts of white wool. Very attractive and beautiful. 50 cts. to \$2 each.



ECHINOCACTUS CAPRICORNUS.

ECHINOCEREUS.

Small growing plants, seldom higher than 8 inches. Flower short, mostly as wide as long.



ECHINOCEREUS PECTINATUS.

E. Berlandieri. (Texas.) Pale green creeping jointed stems. Flowers 3 to 4 inches across, very sweet-scented. Rapid grower. Flowers beautiful, of a rose-lilac color. 25c. to 50c. each.

E. caespitosus. (Mexico.) Spines upon this variety are either silvery white or reddish brown, according to the soil they grow in. Flowers double, bright magenta, 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Very free bloomer, and especially desirable for house culture. Plants 4 to 6 inches high. 25c. to 50c. each.

E. chloranthus. (Mexico and Texas.) Stems 3 to 10 inches high. Spines mostly white, the lower ones tipped with purple, upper central ones deep purple. Flowers yellowish green. 30 cts. to 50 cts. each.

E. enneacanthus. Stems branching, often growing in dense masses. Spines are few in each cluster. Flowers large, very fragrant, 3 inches in diameter. Very free bloomer. 30c. to 50c. ea.

E. pectinatus.

(Mexico.) One of the very best free-bloomers that can be procured. Flowers are very large, 3 to 4 inches across, a beautiful bright rose-lilac; extremely fragrant. Spines a pure white, and growing so close to the stem that the plant is easily handled. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

MAMMILLARIAS.

Low, globular or oval plants, covered with tubercles, on the end of which the clusters of spines are borne.

M. candida. (Mexico.) Covered with delicate soft white spines. Flowers delicate rosy pink. Very handsome. 35 cts. to 50 cts. each.

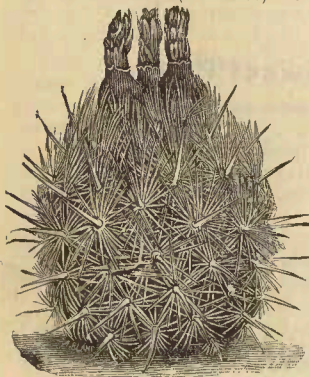
M. cornifera. Dark green species. Flowers bright purple. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

M. echinata. (Mexico.) Tubercles large, loosely set, dark green. Flowers rosy purple. (See picture.) 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

M. echinus. (Mexico.) Globular, ½ inch in diameter. Spines white interlacing. Flowers large, yellow. 30 cts. to 50 cts. each.

M. decipiens. (Mexico.) Dark green tubercles, few spines, slender, white. Flowers creamy yellow, and very beautiful; one of the finest. 25c. each.

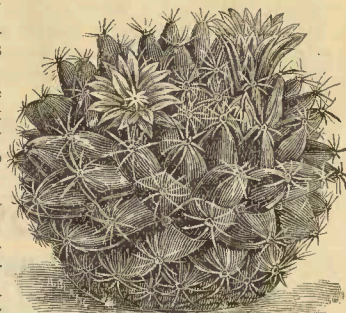
M. elephantidens. This is a large, distinct species. Flowers very free blooming, of deep purple to violet color. Very hardy. One of the finest for every collection, enduring also much neglect. 30 to 50 cents each.



MAMMILLARIA ECHINATA.

Mammillaria Heyderi var. Applanata. (Mexico.) Flowers cream white, very free bloomer, succeeded by club-shaped berries of bright scarlet color, which remain on the plant until the next flowering season. Very handsome. 30 cts. to 50 cts. each.

M. meiacantha. Flowers an inch across, white, with a rose colored line in the center of each petal. Seed berry scarlet. A very fine species. 30 cts. to 50 cts. each.



MAMMILLARIA MEIACANTHA.

M. micromeris. (Mexico.) A beautiful little miniature Cactus, completely covered with a delicate lace work of spines. Flowers light rose or white, in clusters. 50c. each.

M. micromeris var. Greggii. (Texas and Mexico.) Resembling above, but the plant is surmounted by a dense wooly tuft. Flowers like above, but larger. 30 cts. to 50 cts. each.

M. pusilla. (Mexico and West Indies.) Very rapid grower. Flowers yellowish white, produced profusely, followed by club-shaped scarlet berries, which remain on the plant until next season. Single plants, 15 cts.; clusters, 50 cts.

M. recurvens. (Mexico.) Flowers central, bright yellow, very large and beautiful. 30 cts. to 50 cts. each.

M. semperviva. (Mexico.) Tubercles set in white wool. Extremely interesting. Rare. 60 cts. to \$1 each.

OPUNTIAS.

Erect or recumbent fleshy plants, with woody stems, succulent branches, joints broad and flat. Bear flowers on the edges of the broad leaf. Open only in sunshine. (See picture.)

O. frutescens. Shrub 3 to 5 feet high. Flowers yellow. Fruit oval, in winter is literally covered with scarlet berries. 25 cts. each.



PHILOCEREUS SENILIS.

PHILOCEREUS SENILIS.

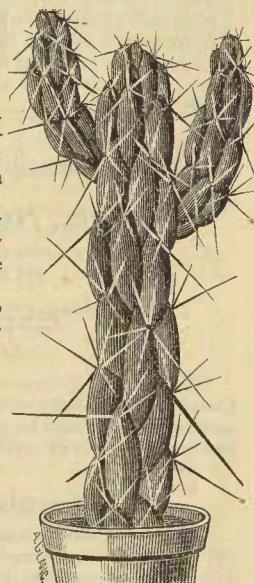
(Old Man Cactus.)

This plant attains in Mexico a height of 20 feet. The stem is furnished at short intervals with tufts of white spines, surrounded with numerous flexible snow white hairs, resembling the growth on a very old man's head, but curious to say it is the young plants which have the most of the hair-like growth. We can furnish this Cactus up to 2 feet. (See picture.) Price, according to size, 3 to 5 inches, 60 cts. each; 4 to 6 inches, 75 cts. each.

ASTROPHYTUM MYRI-OSTIGMA.

The ridges on this plant are regular, deep and smooth. The plant is sometimes called "Bishop's Hood." Flowers a golden yellow. Very rare and beautiful. \$1 each.

Remember that our prices include delivery.



OPUNTIA.

SEEDS.

List of Flower Seeds Grown in California.

These Seeds are all FRESH, and not mixed with OLD Seeds.

Begonia.

Fibrous sorts. Lovers of Begonias will take great interest in growing them from seed. From a splendid collection \$0 25

Begonia semperflorens. Germinate readily, and begin blooming when only 2 inches high; continue in bloom the year round. Colors are all the shades of white, blush, pink and red. Choice mixed 15

Calliopsis lanceolata.

(Golden Glory.)

New giant Calliopsis. Large golden flowers, double the size of the old sort; prettily toothed at the edges. It is a continuous and persistent bloomer, flowering throughout the winter in mild climate, or if housed, in fall. 20 cts. pkt.

Cosmos.

Mammoth Perfection. The glory of the autumn garden. The flowers are double the size of the old large-flowering Cosmos, measuring 12 to 15 inches in circumference; the petals are broader and overlapping, forming a perfectly round flower, deeply ribbed and of splendid substance. For cutting for bouquets and vases this is one of the finest flowers grown, lasting in water two weeks; the long stems and feathery foliage lend themselves to graceful arrangement. This new mammoth strain of Cosmos is the glory of the autumn garden. The plants, 5 to 6 feet high, of symmetrical pyramidal form, are one mass of feathery, emerald-green foliage, studded with mammoth flowers of white, pink and crimson, enlivening the garden long after more tender flowers have succumbed to early frost. If grown in pots and housed by the end of September, they will flower all winter \$0 15

Pure White 10
Rosy Pink 10
Bright Scarlet 15
Three Colors Mixed 10

Dahlia, New Dwarf Single.

All the colors from golden orange to deep scarlet, terra cotta, etc. 15 cts. per pkt.

Eschscholtzia.

(California Poppies.)

Showy summer-flowering annuals of the easiest culture, forming nice bushy plants 1 foot high, which produce in wondrous profusion large saucer-shaped flowers of striking brilliancy. One of our finest garden plants. 10 cts. pkt.

California Golden Bells.

A charming native annual, bearing spikes of pale golden bells, like lilies-of-the-valley. The flowers can be easily dried, and resemble then flowers made of tissue paper. Very fine for winter bouquets. 10 cts. per pkt.

Freesia grandiflora.

These beautiful flowers give a great deal of pleasure if grown from seed instead of the bulb. They flower the first season. 15 cts. per pkt.

Scarlet California Larkspur.

(Delphinium cardinale.)

The flowers are borne on long spikes, and are a brilliant scarlet, the petal limbs distinctly yellow. Height 3 to 4 feet. 15 cts. per pkt.

Lathyrus splendens.

(Pride of California.)

No words can do justice to the beauty of this climber. One of the most interesting native plants, with light, twining foliage, which climbs to the height of 20 feet or more, and bears spikes of the most brilliant flowers of a rich, deep, velvety crimson. The number of flowers varies from 2 to 10 on a spike. It begins blooming about the first of December, and blooms all through the winter months, lasting into May or June. A plant of it in bloom is a sight to be forever remembered, and it may well be called the "Pride of California." 15 cts. per pkt.

Cacti Seed.

Cereus, in good mixture \$0 15
Mammillaria 25
Echinocactus 15
Echinocereus 10

Dodecatheon Clevelandi.

(Giant Cyclamen.)

One of the most beautiful natives of California. 10 cts. per pkt.

Mignonette.

Red Giant and Allen's Defiance \$0 10
Golden Queen 5
Myles Hybrid Spiral 5
Gabriel Flacht Spiral 5
Large Pyramidal 5

California Sweet Peas.

American Belle. Bright rose, wings white and carmine \$0 05
Apple Blossom. Rose and pink, wings blush . . . 5
Boreatton. Rich maroon, wings purple; very large . 5
Blanche Ferry. Best pink and white sort . . . 5
Butterfly. White and lilac 5
Cardinal. Intense cardinal crimson 5
Countess of Radnor. Pale lavender; exquisite . . 10
Delight. White and crimson 5
Duchess of Edinburgh. Scarlet, splashed with crimson 5
Empress of India. Standards rosy pink, wings white 10
Emily Henderson. Best white in existence . . . 5
Fairy Queen. White and rose 5

CALIFORNIA SWEET PEAS, continued.		Pkt.
Indigo King. Standards maroon, wings indigo-blue	\$0 05	
Invincible Carmine. Rich crimson, wings scarlet	5	
Isa Eckford. Rosy pink and carmine	5	
Lemon Queen. Large flower; white tinted lemon	5	
Mrs. Gladstone. Soft blush and pink	5	
Mrs. Sankey. Pure white. One of the best	10	
Orange Prince. Bright orange pink, wings bright rose	10	
Painted Lady. Standards rosy pink, wings white	5	
Primrose. Pale primrose-yellow	5	
Princess. Striped with mauve on white ground	5	
Queen of the Isles. Large; scarlet mottled white	5	
Splendor. Very large; rose-pink, shaded crimson	5	
The Queen. Rosy pink, wings lavender	5	

All above sorts, mixed varieties, 50 cts. 10 varieties of above sorts, your choice, for 30 cts. Per 1-2 lb., prices vary from 40 cts. to 75 cts., DELIVERED by mail.

Grand New Poppy, Irresistible.

This grand Poppy received its name because every one who saw it wanted it, and to some it proved irresistible. They carried away the flowers in triumph, saying afterward: "I had to have them, they were so beautiful." It grows 5 feet or more in height; the flowers are immense and perfectly round. The color is a beautiful red, and the petals fringed. It is the most showy and largest Poppy ever seen. It is from "Crimson King." 20 cts. per pkt.

Petunias.

	Pkt.
Giant of California. New Petunia. A California strain of incomparable beauty, size and luxuriance. Most of the flowers are exquisitely ruffled or fringed on the edges, and are of enormous dimensions (4 to 5 inches across), but their great merits lie in the tremendous varieties of colors, markings, veinings, blotchings and stripings, in the most grotesque and beautiful combinations, some with charming deep throats of yellow, white, black, green or maroon, running off into intricate veins	\$0 20
Titania. New Giant Petunia. Royal velvety purple, throat exquisitely varied in lighter tint, broad white margin. Flower enormous	20
White Fringed	20
California. Double hybridized, fringed	20

Petunia "Double Giant of California."

As large as hollyhocks; as double as double can be, with edges finely fringed, petals fluted and crinkled, intensifying and varying the colors with high lights and dark shadows, bringing out a richness and effect unmatched by crumpled velvet, which the flowers resemble. There is a variety of colors—selfs, blotched, veined, margined, etc.; in short, these double Petunias are unmatched by any other strain in the world. Although this magnificent strain of double Petunias has been brought up to the pinnacle of perfection, yet customers must not expect the seeds to produce over 50 per cent. of double-flowering plants; this, however, is an average much greater than is ever actually obtained from any other strain. 25 cts. per pkt.

Explanatory.—There yet seem to be a few people who do not understand that a double Petunia rarely seeds, and consequently, the pollen has to be taken from a double

flower and applied to the stigma of a single flower, having previously removed the latter's own pollen, the single-flowering plants producing the seed. In this way the blood of the two parent plants is blended in the progeny. The weaker seedlings usually prove to be the doubles.

Mina lobata.

Rapid and luxuriant annual summer climber. Flowers 15 to 25 in number, borne on graceful spikes. Color rosy crimson, changing to orange and cream. 15 to 20 feet. 10 cts. per pkt.

Romneya Coulteri.

(Great White California Poppy.)

Of stately beauty, flowering from July until November. The flowers are large (4 to 5 inches across), pure white, with yellow stamens, and of delicate primrose-like perfume. Valuable for cutting. 6 to 8 feet. 10 cts. per pkt.

Ricinus Zanzibarensis.

Entirely new and distinct variety of the Castor Oil Bean with gigantic leaves, very luxuriant and tropical in appearance. We offer five varieties mixed: One with light green leaves with whitish ribs; one coppery brown leaves, changing to green, with red ribs and brown stems; another with bronze-purple leaves, changing to dark green, with reddish stems; another with bronze leaves, reddish ribs, and glaucous brown stems; and another with very light green leaves and pearly pinkish stems. The seeds of this new Ricinus are double the size of the old kind, and are beautiful in color, with brown, gray, red, and cream ground, speckled darker. Five varieties, mixed, 20 cts. per pkt.

Verbenas.

	Pkt.
Mammoth Strain. All new sorts in most beautiful colors. Choicest mixed	\$0 15

Vinca.

Alba pura and **Rosea**, each, 5 cts. per pkt.

New Zinnias, "Curled and Crested."

A trial of the new curled and crested Zinnias last season proved that they are all that is claimed for them by the originator. The flowers are free from the stiffness of the old sorts, in being beautifully curled and crested, adding a softness and grace to wonderfully brilliant colors, which are scarlet, crimson, pale yellow, orange, flesh, chamois, old gold and many intermediate shades. Choicest mixed, 15 cts. per pkt.

Cobaea scandens.

Elegant, rapid-growing climbers, attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet. Can be grown in the garden in summer, or in the greenhouse or conservatory in winter. Their luxuriance renders them desirable for covering arbors, walls, etc. Flowers large and bell-shaped. 10 cts. per pkt.

Smilax.

A fine, desirable plant. Seeds, 5 cents per packet.

Japanese Flower Seeds.

	Pkt.
Convolvulus major. The brilliant Japanese Morning Glory. Flowers of gigantic size, and of all the most beautiful colors imaginable. Impossible to describe. Of the easiest culture; sow early in a warm, sunny spot, in rich soil, and do not neglect to water during dry spells. Give this grand Japan Novelty a trial. Small pkt.	\$0 10
Large pkt.	20

	Pkt.
Chrysanthemum Seed. From the choicest and rarest Japan sorts	\$0 25
Lychnis. Few fringed Japan Pink. Color a bright rosy salmon. Seeds are distinct white or yellowish white. Flourishes anywhere in good soil. A most profuse bloomer	10
Dianthus. Large flowered, from Japan. In finest colors, from pure white to velvety crimson and purple	20

JAPANESE FLOWER SEEDS, continued.		Pkt.
<i>Iris Kämpferi</i>	\$0	10
Herbaceous <i>Pæonias</i>		25
Tree <i>Pæonias</i>		25
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>		10
<i>R. polyantha</i>		10
<i>R. multiflora</i>		10
<i>Lotus "Nelumbium."</i> Very interesting in culture; flowers the second year		25
<i>Wistaria Sinensis</i> . White		10
<i>W. Sinensis</i> . Blue		10

Japanese Gourds.		Pkt.
Summer climbers of exceedingly rapid growth and luxuriant foliage, for covering arbors, etc. They bear fruits known as "ornamental gourds," which when allowed to fully ripen on the vines, can be kept for months as curiosities. 10 to 30 feet		\$0 10
The Chinese Loofa, Sponge or Dish Rag. Large yellow flowers, followed by long green fruits, which form inside a tough, fibrous mass, which, when the seeds and shell are removed, is popular for bathing, being better than a sponge, and more durable. Mixed		5

Flowering Tree and Shrub Seeds from Japan, California and Australia.

Seeds of Decorative Plants.

	Pkt.
Choicest Hybrid Canna	\$0 10
<i>Aralia Sieboldi</i>	10
<i>Acer palmatum</i> (Japan Maple)	10
<i>Akebia quinata</i>	10
<i>Actinidia arguta</i>	10
<i>Albizia Julibrissin</i>	15
<i>Andromeda Japonica</i>	15
<i>Ardisia crispa</i> . White or red berries	15
<i>Camellia Japonica</i>	15
<i>Melia azedarach</i> . (China Tree, Pride of India, or Umbrella Tree.) Handsome, rapid-growing, about 40 feet high. A favorite in the south for shade	10
<i>Berchemia racemosa</i>	15
<i>Cornus Kousa</i>	15
<i>Euscaphis staphylloides</i>	15
<i>Enkianthus Japonicus</i>	10
<i>Gardenia florida</i>	15
<i>Gleditschia Japonica</i>	15
<i>Magnolia Hypoleuca</i>	15
<i>M. Kobus</i>	15
<i>M. parviflora</i>	15
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	10
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	10
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> . (California or Japan Privet.) A strong-growing shrub, nearly evergreen. One of our best hedge and ornamental plants	15
<i>Paulownia imperialis</i>	10
<i>Photinia glabra</i>	15
<i>Pteris styrae corymbosum</i>	15
<i>Solanum betaceum</i> (Tree Tomato)	25
<i>Schizophragma Hydrangeoides</i> (Climbing Hydrangea)	15

	Pkt.
<i>Rhododendron Californicum</i> . Exquisite flowering	\$0 15
<i>Cornus Nutalli</i>	15
<i>Stuartia pseudo-camellia</i>	15
<i>Styrax Japonica</i>	15
<i>S. obassia</i>	15
<i>Syringa Japonica</i>	10
<i>Viburnum odoratum</i>	15
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	10

Fruit and Economic Plant Seeds.

Mammoth Japan Giant Chestnut. Including delivery 30 cts. per lb., \$2.75 per 10 lbs.	
Juglans Sieboldi. Walnut	35 cts. per lb., \$3 per 10 lbs.
J. cordiformis	35 cts. per lb., \$3 per 10 lbs.
Cinnamon camphora. Camphor of commerce is gained from this tree	50 cts. per 1/4 lb. 10
C. sericeum. The Cinnamon of commerce is gained from the rind	15
Citrus trifoliata. The hedge plant of the future	50 cts. per 1/4 lb. 10
Elæagnus longipes. Delicious fruit	15
Myrica rubra	10
Rhus succedanea (Vegetable Wax Tree)	10
R. vernicifera (Vegetable Lacquer Tree)	10
Thea Sinensis (Tea Plant)	30 cts. per 1/4 lb. 10
Rubus Phœnicolasius (Japan Wineberry)	25
R. incisus (Golden Mayberry)	25
R. sorbifolius (Japan Strawberry-Raspberry)	25
Japan Pear Seed	15
Schinus molle (Pepper Tree)	10

List of Palm Seeds.

Nothing is more interesting for the amateur than to watch the growth of the Palm from seed, which, however, must be procured absolutely fresh to secure good results. We will in the following list mark the times at which these seeds come in fresh from the different regions, and the best time to plant.

Australian Palm Seeds.

	10	100
Areca Baueri. July to December	\$0 15	\$1 00
Corypha australis. July to December	15	1 00
Kentia Belmoreana. July to December	20	1 50
K. Forsteriana. July to December	20	1 50
Seaforthia elegans. July to December	15	1 00
Ptychosperma Alexandra. January to July	15	1 00
Dracena indivisa. The year round	5	25
D. australis. The year round	10	50
Phormium tenax. Green. The year round	5	25
P. tenax variegata. Most beautiful for decorations and center of vases. Seeds fresh the year round	15	50

Other Palm Seeds.

Brahea filamentosa. Also called <i>Washingtonia filifera</i> . September to May	\$0 05	25
--	--------	----

	10	100
Brahea edulis. September to May	\$0 20	\$1 50
B. glauca. September to May	20	1 50
Chamærops excelsa. September to May	5	25
C. humilis. September to May	5	25
Latania Borbonica. May to October or November	5	25
Musa ensete. (Banana Plant.) August to November	25	2 00
Phoenix canariensis. September to May	10	50
P. dactylifera. September to May	5	30
P. tenuis	10	50
P. reclinata	15	1 00
Oreodoxa regia. June to November	10	50
Sabal Palmetto. July to December	10	50
Thrinax argentea. August to December	5	25
Cycas revoluta	25	2 00
Kentia Canterburyana. August to December	50	

List of Japanese Vegetable Seeds.

We are confident that a trial of these vegetables will not only interest, but that the RESULTS will be highly satisfactory. The Japanese cultivate the very FINEST and BEST vegetables only. Transplanted in the more generous soil of the United States we doubt not that the seed will even produce better results. We have made a selection of various sorts, and put the price so low that no one will be prevented from dabbling, as it were, in these novelties.

Japanese Beans.

- | | | | |
|---------|------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| No. 1. | Adzuki Bean. | Small, reddish in color . . . | } Sample packets, 10 cts. |
| No. 2. | Kuro-Mance. | Round black Bean . . . | |
| No. 3. | Chain-Gen. | Light chocolate color; large . . . | |
| No. 4. | Kino-Ki. | Small, dark red color . . . | |
| No. 5. | Hira Mame. | Flat, black, large Bean . . . | |
| No. 6. | Midsura Ingen. | Speckled large Bean . . . | |
| No. 7. | Same as above; | smaller Bean . . . | |
| No. 8. | Sora Mame. | Large, flat, crinkled green Bean . . . | |
| No. 9. | Twatok Bean. | Round, yellow, small . . . | |
| No. 10. | Sarasa Bean. | White and brown; large . . . | |
| No. 11. | Large White Ingen Bean . . . | | |
| No. 12. | Megune Bean. | Small, white, with black mark . . . | |
| No. 13. | Mito Bean. | Pure white, oval . . . | |
| No. 14. | Twanai. | Large, flat, white . . . | |
| No. 15. | Green; very small Bean . . . | | |

Japan Climbing Cucumber.

This is already too well known to need any description. We will, however, say that Mr. W. Seliger, of Connecticut, writes in *Gardening* of January 1, 1894: I raised and exhibited some splendid specimens of the Japanese Climbing Cucumber this year, and as they were never shown here before I got a special prize for them. It is a superb vegetable of its kind. The vines run up on poles, and can not be kept down low. Our last summer's hurricanes laid most of them down, but they afterwards sought support of their own, running high up into trees and other trellises. I should think it must be a good acquisition for the greenhouse. Plenty of sun and moist, rich ground are necessary for its culture. I also succeeded in having several of the Cucumbers ripen enough seed for next season.

Sample packets of all above Vegetable Novelties, postpaid, 10 cts. each, 6 packets for 50 cts., 15 packets for \$1.

Japanese Egg Plant.

White Round sort. Oval Dark Purple sort.

Mustard.

New Japan Mustard. Leaves twice the size of ordinary White Mustard. Flavor pleasantly sweet and pungent.
Chinese Mustard. Leaves crinkled; very sweet and pleasant flavor.

Japan Musk Melon.

Small, round, somewhat like the nutmeg. Of exceedingly sweet flavor.

Japan Onion.

White silvery skin, flavor excellent. Sweet as the "Bermuda." Ripens early.

Japanese Peas.

- No. 1. **Yendo Pea.** Crinkled, light brown, like Marrowfat.
No. 2. Large green crinkled Pea.
No. 3. **Ao-Shiro Daidso.** Large, round, green.
No. 4. **Baka Shira.** Small, yellow Pea.

Japan Pepper.

Very fine; round fruited. Long fruited, with exceedingly mild and pleasant flavor.

Radish.

Daikkon. Long, white.

Japan Winter Squash.

Keeps longer than any other known variety.

List of Various Hardy Conifer Seeds.

Evergreen Trees.

- Arbor-Vitæ, American** (*Thuja occidentalis*). A small tree, about 30 feet high; popular for hedges, screens, etc. 10 cts. per pkt., 30 cts. per oz., \$2.75 per lb.
A., Japanese Plum (*Retinospora plumosa*). A Japan variety, hardy and graceful, with delicate, silvery foliage. 25 cts. per pkt., \$2 per oz.
A., Japanese Golden Plum (*Retinospora plumosa aurea*). Beautiful, golden tinted foliage, unsurpassed for massing or hedges. 25 cts. per pkt., \$2 per oz.
Cedar, Deodar, or Indian (*Cedrus deodara*). A noble evergreen of pyramidal form. Foliage silvery green, graceful and drooping. 15c. per pkt., 40c. per oz., \$4 per lb.
C., Red (*Juniperus Virginia*). A valuable forest and ornamental tree. Varies in height from 30 to 60 feet. 10 cts. per pkt., 15 cts. per oz., 75 cts. per lb.
California Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*). A valuable tree in California, 200 to 300 feet high. Succeeds south of Virginia. 15c. per pkt., 40c. per oz., \$4 per lb.
California, Giant Tree (*Sequoia gigantea*). A famous tree; attains a height of 200 to 300 feet. Not hardy north of Virginia. 20 cts. per pkt., \$1 per oz.
Fir, Japan Silver (*Abies firma*). Vigorous and hardy. Compact pyramidal form. Foliage large and flat. 25 cts. per pkt., 50 cts. per oz., \$4 per lb.

- Japan Redwood** (*Cryptomeria Japonica*). 15c. per pkt., 30 cts. per oz., \$2.50 per lb.
Larch (*Larix leptolepis*). Beautiful silver, of rapid growth. 15 cts. per pkt., 40 cts. per oz., \$3 per lb.
Maiden-Hair, or Ginkgo Tree (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). A handsome tree, sometimes 100 feet high. Leaves fan-shaped. 10 cts. per pkt., 20 cts. per oz., \$1.25 per lb.
Magnolia grandiflora. Massive foliage, large, white, fragrant flowers. 10 cts. per pkt., 25 cts. per oz., \$2 per lb.
Pine, Yellow Heavy-wooded (*Pinus ponderosa*). One of the largest and most common trees of the Rocky Mountains. 15 cts. per pkt., 40 cts. per oz., \$4 per lb.
Spruce, Douglas (*Pseudo-Isuga* [*Abies*] *Douglasi*). A large and important timber tree of the west; height, 200 to 300 feet. Wood reddish, coarse-grained, heavy, strong and valuable. Foliage rich blue; a charming and beautiful evergreen. 25 cts. per pkt., 50 cts. per oz., \$5 per lb.
S., Blue Colorado (*Picea* [*Abies*] *pungens*). A beautiful large tree of pyramidal form and dense growth; foliage rich sage blue. 15 cts. per pkt., \$1 per oz.
Umbrella Pine (*Sciadopitys verticillata*). (See description on page 26.) 25 cts. per pkt., 50 cts. per oz., \$5 per lb.

Australian Conifer Seeds.

- Araucaria excelsa.** 50 cts. per 10 seeds.
A. Bidwelli. 50 cts. per 10 seeds.

A Wonderful New Forage Plant.

SACALINE (*Polygonum Sachalinense*).

Sacaline was discovered by the Russian explorer, Maximowicz, in the Isle of Saghalin, situated in the Sea of Okhotsk, between Japan and Siberia.



Although known for some years in the botanical gardens of the old world, as a desirable ornamental foliage plant for lawns, etc., and to a limited extent in the Agricultural Experiment Stations of the United States, it is only recently that its great value as a drought-resisting forage plant has been discussed and finally recognized by the leading authorities of advanced agriculture.

It grows to the height of 8 or 12 feet, with an abundance of large leaves 8 to 10 inches in length and half as broad, which are devoured with avidity by stock. Though it has the appearance of a shrub, its stem is herbaceous and its perennial root withstands the greatest drouth, and although the plant is liable to lose its top growth by severe frost the roots will endure the hardest freezing. The young shoots are sometimes eaten like asparagus, and the young leaves are boiled like spinach. As a forage plant it has been proved that during the summer it will yield four cuttings each 3 feet high, or at the rate of 25 tons per acre of green fodder at each cutting.

How to Plant. If seeds are used, they should be started as is usual with tomato or cabbage seed, and the plants set out 3 feet apart each way. Thus

planted the foliage should completely cover the ground when the plants are well established. The first cutting should be made when the stems are 3 to 4½ feet in height, and should be cut even with the ground. If the second growth is strong enough a second cutting may be had, but when well established three or four annual cuttings can be very safely made. We furnish both seeds and roots of this plant: Roots, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10, \$10 per 100. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt., 50 cts. per oz. One pound of the seed contains about 100,000 seeds.

NEW FORAGE PLANT (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*; Vetch).

This plant belongs to the class of Leguminosæ. It is besides a very ornamental vine. The foliage, blossoms or pods are greatly relished by cattle. The root contains a starch which is quite equal, if not superior, to the finest "CORN STARCH" made. The plant is tuberous-rooted. The roots, if not used for preparation of starch, give a grand feed for cattle, especially cows. We furnish either roots or seed. Roots, 15c. each, \$1.25 per 10. Seeds, 10c. per pkt., 50c. per oz.

N. B.—The roots of *Pueraria Thunbergiana* can be furnished all the year round, but those of *Polygonum Sachalinense* can only be shipped good and fresh from September to November. Give these two valuable plants a TRIAL. Order EARLY, as stock is as yet limited. Above prices, as all prices in our Catalogue, include DELIVERY to purchaser.

LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS.

This new forage plant is truly an agricultural wonder. Two or three cuttings may be made in one season, and a vast amount of very rich hay can be secured from a comparatively small area. It affords excellent pasturage also, as it produces heavily of fodder. According to chemical analysis, it is twice as rich for feeding stock and enriching the soil as alfalfa or clover. The mature plants root 30 feet deep, enabling them to stand the severest drouths and extreme cold. It starts earlier in spring than alfalfa and continues later in the fall. It lasts fifty years without reseeding. The tops are not easily cut down by frost, and the roots go through the winter well. One year old plants gave at the rate of 10,460 pounds of green foliage per acre. This was fed liberally cattle and seemed to be greatly relished. It grows slowly at first, and needs care to keep down weeds. Genuine imported seed. 5 cts. per pkt., 25 cts. per oz., 65 cts. per ¼ lb., \$2.50 per lb., postpaid.

NOTICE—Of our whole seed collection we furnish you—

25 5-cent packets for	\$1.00	8 15-cent packets for	\$1.00
12 10-cent packets for	\$1.00	5 25-cent packets for	\$1.00
Or half of that amount for 50 cts.			

Any and all seeds we will also furnish in small 5 or 10-cent packets if applied for.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pampas Plumes.

We furnish the finest Pampas Plumes in silkiest texture, shining silvery white, in length as follows: 12 to 24 inches, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; 24 to 30 inches, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 30 to 40 inches, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Bamboo Canes.

Bamboo canes for staking plants; none cheaper; very pretty and effective. One-third inch in diameter, 6 feet in length, \$1.50 per 100 feet. One-half inch in diameter, 8 feet in length, \$2 per 100 feet.

DEX.

cineta	40	Eucharis	40
ctinidia	32	Eurya	32
erides	40	Euscaphis	40
gapanthus	7	Ferns, Japan and Australian	7
kebia	32	Ficus	32
lilium	7	Freesia	7
lstromeria	7	Fritillaria	7
maryllis	7	Galanthus	7
mpelopsis	32	Gardenia	32
ndromeda	23	Gladiol	23
ngreæcum	40	Gloxinias	40
nhalonium	42	Grevillea	42
quatics	28	Hamamelis	28
ralia	24	Hedge Plants	24
raucaria	27	Hemerocallis	27
rdisia	24	Hesperocallis	24
rineta	40	Hyacinthus	40
arpophyllum	40	Hyacinth, Cape	40
Aspidistra	24	Hyacinths	24
Astrophytum	43	" California	43
Atamasco Lily	8	Hydrangeas	8
Aucuba	24	Hypericum	24
Azaleas, Japan	22	Ilex	22
Bamboos	25, 48	Ipomœa	25, 48
Barkeria	40	Iris	40
erberis	24	Japanese Fruits	24
erchemia	32	Kadsura	32
Begonias, Tuberous-Rooted	7	Lacquer Tree	7
Benthamia, Japan	18	Lælia	18
Bessera	7	Lilium	7
Bletia	40	" caudatum	40
Bloomeria	4	Lily, Bermuda Easter	4
Blue Gum	30	" Blackberry	30
Brissavola	41	" blue of the Nile	41
Brassia	40	" Chinese Sacred	40
Brevortia	4	" Easter	4
Brodiaeas	3, 4	" Giant	3, 4
Broussonetia	31	" Golden Japan	31
Bulb Offer	11	" Lemon	11
Bulbs (Japan Section)	1, 2	" of the Desert	1, 2
" (California Section)	2-8	" Peruvian	2-8
" Miscellaneous	4, 5	" Red Spider	4, 5
" Winter Blooming	9-11	" Tiger	9-11
Bushin-Kan	37	Lily-of-the-Valley	37
Cacti	42, 43	Lit-Chi (Chinese)	42, 43
Caladium	7	Loquats	7
Calanthes	40	Lycastes	40
Calla Æthiopica	6	Lycoris	6
" Little Gem	2	Magnolia	2
Calochortus	4	Mammillarias	4
Canassia	23	Maples	23
Camellia	3	Milla	3
Camphor Tree	31	Montbretias	31
Carnations	33	Myrica	33
Cattleya	40	Nandina	40
Cercidiphyllum	18	Narcissus	18
Cercis	18	Nerine	18
Cereus	42	Norfolk Island Pine	42
Chestnut, Japan	35	Odontoglossums	35
Chinese Quince	36	Olea	36
Chorogalum	4	Oncid- in	4
themum	33	Ophiopogon	33
um	33	Opuntias	33
n Tree	41	Oranges, Japan	41
is	31	Orchids	31
a	31	Pæonias	31
bers	32	Palms	32
roperia	24	Paper Plant	24
Conifers, Pot-grown	32	Pardanthus	32
" Japan	8	Paulownia	8
Cornus	27	Persimmons, Japan	27
" Kousa	26, 27	Phaius	26, 27
" Variegated	18	Phormium	18
Crinum	18	Photinia	18
Crocus	19	Pilocereus	19
Cyclamen	7	Plums, Japan	7
Cymbidium	10	Prun-	10
Cyperus	10	" Japan	10
Cypripedium	21	Pterostyrax	21
Damnacanthus	41	Pyrus	41
Daphne	41	Quince, Chinese	41
Dendrobium	24	Ranunculus	24
Dracæna	19, 23	Rasperry, Japan	19, 23
Echinocactus	24	Red Gum	24
Echinocereus	41	Retinospora	41
Economic and Useful Plants	24	Rhus	24
Eleagnus	42	Romneya	42
Enkianthus	42	Rosa rugosa	42
Epidendrums	31	Roses, Climbing	31
Erythronium	36	Rubus	36
Eucalyptus	19	Salisburia	19
	41	Schizophragma	41
	4	Schomburgkia	4
	31	Sciadopitys	31

Page		Page
8	Scilla	23
24	Shell Flower	8
19	Silk Oak	31
27	Smilax	11
24	Snow drops	11
6	Sobralia	31
2, 4	Solanum	31
17	Stanhopea	8
23	Star or Frost Flower	32
6, 10	Stauntonia	35
10	Strawberry Tree	39
24, 31	Strawberries	4
20	Strophilirion	21
28, 29	Styrax	31
2	Syringa	21
5	Tea Plant	32
8	Tecoma	31
8	Thea Chinensis	8
9	Tigridias	31
9	Tomato Tree	5
24	Trillium	10
19	Tuberose	26
28	Tulips	25
4	Umbrella Pine	31
12, 13	Plant	22, 23
34-39	Vegetable Wax Tree	35
32	Viburnum	38
31	Walnuts, Japan	32
41	Wineberry, Japan	8
1, 2, 5	Wistaria	5
11	Zelkova	47
1	Zephyranthes	44
2	Zygadenus	44
7		44
2		47
1	Abies	47
1	Araucaria	44
1	Arbor-Vitæ	44
2	Begonia	44
5	Cacti	47
2	California Giant Tree	44
7	Redwood	47
1	Calliopsis	44
11	Cedar	47
35	Cedrus	45
35	Cobæa	44
41	Cosmos	47
2	Cryptomeria	44
15, 23, 31	Cyclamen	44
43	Dahlia	44
14	Delphinium	44
3, 8	Dodecatheon	44
6	Eschscholtzia	47
38	Fir	44
20	Freesia	47
2, 6, 9	Ginkgo	44
2	Golden Bells	47
27	Golden Glory	45
41	Japanese Flower Seeds	44
23	Japan Redwood	44
41	Larch	44
24	Larix	44
43	Larkspur	44
37	Lathyrus	44
40, 41	Magnolia	44
13	Maiden-Hair	44
30	Mignonette	44
31	Mina lobata	44
2	Palms	44
20	Pampas Plumes	44
34	Petunias	44
41	Pine	44
23	Pinus	44
29	Polygonum	44
43	Poppies, California	44
34	Poppy	44
17	Pride of California	44
36	Pueraria	44
21	Retinospora	44
18	Ricinus	44
36	Romneya	44
11	Sacaline	44
39	Salisburya	44
31	Sciadopitys	44
26	Sequoia	44
31	Smilax	44
22	Spruce	44
29	Sweet Peas	44
29	Thuya	44
32, 39	Umbrella Pine	44
21	Vegetable Seeds, Japan	44
32	Verbenas	44
41	Vinca	44
2, 6	Zinnias	44

SEEDS.



10 CTS.

Exquisite Fruit Painting

FOR THE DINING ROOM.

Its size is 17 x 24 inches, and shows a beautiful collection of richly colored fruits. Price 25 cents. If you will enclose 10 CENTS to pay postage and packing, we will send it postpaid, FREE.



H. H. BERGER & CO., Ltd.

San Francisco, Cal.

GROUP OF JAPAN MAPLES.

established 1878.